FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS LABOR MEETING 14 APR

AU151627 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] This morning at the Palace of Culture in Tirana the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania organized a national aktiv on some questions pertaining to the fulfillment of the tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress in the fields of increased productivity, scientific norms in the utilization of labor and materials and the attainment of targets with regard to the real wages of the workers on the basis of studies carried out by the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies attached to the AWP Central Committee, the State Planning Commission and the Institute of Economic Studies. The aktiv was attended by leading cadres in central departments and People's Council executive committees, economic managers and representatives of mass organizations. The aktiv was also attended by Pali Miska, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vangjel Cerava, AWP Central Committee member and other comrades.

Petro Dode, chairman of the State Planning Commission, delivered a report dealing with problems concerning the establishment of labor norms -- this being an important factor in increasing productivity and ensuring the planned material base -- employment, the rational utilization and correct distribution of material values, the full implementation of the principle of remuneration according to the work done, increased agricultural production and increased labor effectiveness in the agricultural sector, the elevation of the real per capita income of members of cooperatives in accordance with stipulated tasks, and other questions.

The aktiv was informed about results in labor productivity and in the establishment of norms. Thus, for example, by the end of 1981, the participation of people working on the basis of norms rose (?2) percent compared with the previous year; the planned per capita productivity of workers in the industrial sector was fulfilled 100 percent and in the construction sector 101.3 percent. Compared with the previous year, the respective increases were 3.2 percent and 3 percent. The aktiv examined the work done so far with regard to these questions and new tasks were set out for the future.

The ensuing discussions stressed the need for all workers to fulfill their stipulated norms, the cultural and vocational certification of workers and specialists, the improvement in the minute organization of work, the extension of technical norms, the unification of norms at branch level and the establishment of technical charts for all labor processes that do not yet have such charts, the completion of all existing charts, the implementation of the distribution plan and the establishment of scientific norms in the utilization of raw and reproduction materials for each production, construction and service unit.

The aktiv also discussed problems pertaining to the application of new technologies and their constant improvement, the remuneration of work in accordance with the quantity, quality and production costs; the more widespread use of moral incentives, the strengthening of financial control; the increased active role of financial and banking organs in production, distribution and service; the establishment and preservation of correct proportions between accumulation and consumption; the fulfillment of plans and the increased effectiveness of investments, and so forth.

Comrade Pali Miska also addressed the aktiv. He stressed the tasks confronting the state and economic organs, the mass organizations and various institutions to further strengthen management work, to raise socialist competitions and production propaganda to a higher level, to resolve problems and to carry out studies in these fields.

ITALIAN DELEGATION VISITS, CONCLUDES AGREEMENT

AU162112 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Apr 32

[Text] A government trade delegation of the Italian Republic led by Minister of Foreign Trade Nicola Capria arrived in Albania today. The delegation was welcomed at Rinas Airport by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri, Justin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others. Francesco Carlo Gentile, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Repbublic of Italy to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and other embassy officials were also present.

A document pertaining to trade and payments in 1982 was signed today in Tirana between the Governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Italy. The document was signed on the Albanian side by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha and on the Italian side by Minister of Foreign Trade Nicola Capria. The ceremony was attended by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Beiz Malile, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri, and members of both delegations. Ambassador Francesco Carlo Gentile was also present.

Received by Carcani

AU172000 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today the Italian Government trade delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Nicola Capria. The meeting was also attended by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Reiz Malile, as well as Francesco Carlo Gentile, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Ends Visit

AU181538 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Tirana, 18 Apr (ATA) -- The Italian Government trade delegation, led by the Minister of Foreign Trade Nicola Capria left this country yesterday.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri, the Director of the Fourth Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Justin Papajorgji, etc.

Present were also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic in Tirana Francesco Carlo Gentile and other embassy officials.

LLESHI GREETS LEADERS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

Syria's Hafiz al-Asad

AU162114 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Arab Republic of Syria:

On the occasion of your national holiday, it is my pleasure to convey to you, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and personally, warm greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the friendly Syrian people and the country's prosperity. I avail myself on this occasion to express the wish that the relations of friendship existing between our two countries and peoples may constantly develop.

Zimbabwe's Canaan Banana

AU172002 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe:

On the occasion of the national holiday of Zimbabwe, 't is my pleasure, in the name of the Albanian People, of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and personally, to convey to you and to the friendly Zimbabwe people warm greetings and cordial wishes. The Albanian people have always supported your people's struggle for freedom and national independence, against neocolonialism and imperialism. The Albanian people cordially wish the people of Zimbabwe continued successes in their struggle for the country's progress and prosperity.

I am convinced that the friendly relations between our two peoples will develop continually.

CANADIAN COMMUNIST CONGRESS DELEGATION RETURNS

AU181536 Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Tirana, 18 Apr (ATA) -- The delegation of the Party of Labour of Albania, headed by the member of the C.C. of the party Enver Halili, which attended the international rally on the occasion of the conclusion of the proceedings of the 4th Congress of the C.P. of Canada (M-L), returned home.

The delegation was welcomed by the member of the C.C. of the PLA, Behar Shtylla.

ZHIVKOV VISITS SOFIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

AU212042 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] On 21 April the students and lecturers of Sofia's Lenin Higher Machine-Electrotechnical Institute, gave an exceptionally warm and cordial welcome to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. A meeting with the institute's leadership took place. It was attended by Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Chudomir Aleksandrov; Academician Angel Balevski, president of the Bulgarian Academy of Science; Nacho Papzov, chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technological Progress; Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education; and Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of Sofia City People's Council.

Prof Necho Machev, rector of the institute, briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the institute's achievements in studies, research and production activity. The Lenin Higher Machine-Electrotechnical Institute is our first educational establishment to organize its activity along the lines of the new economic mechanism. The engineering plan envisages the institute's economic activity's profit to reach 63 million leva by the end of the current 5-year plan period.

In his speech Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed satisfaction with the institute's achievements and stressed that it has become an important and major study and production center. Stressing the high level of the scientific cadres and the rich material-technical basis, he hoped the collective would turn the institute into an exemplary higher education establishment in its study, research and production activity. Our first party and state leader pointed out the necessity of an intensive development of science and the accelerated introduction of its achievements under the conditions of the economic mechanism, and the full utilization of all the capacities of our scientific potential to put the party instructions into practice.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov reviewed the permanent exhibition of the institute, which contains the works of the teachers and students, as well as study and production units which have created very modern conditions for training highly qualified specialists for our economy.

LENIN'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN SOFIA

AU211538 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 21 April begins a live relay from Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall of a festive meeting marking the 112th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. At 1400 GMT the announcer announces the entrance of "party and state leaders led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general," who are applauded by the participants. The Bulgarian and Soviet national anthems are played. The announcer reports that "the meeting is being chaired by Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary." Kiril Zarev opens the meeting and gives the floor to Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, who delivers a report on "Lenin's life and cause." Tsanov surveys the most important dates of Lenin's life and points out his contribution to the Great October victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the Soviet state. He stresses Lenin's role in the early successes of the Soviet state and dwells on Lenin's influence on the development of the world communist and workers' movement. "Marxism-Leninism became the most popular teaching of our times," Tsanov points out. Tsanov further reviews the influence of Leninism on BCP policy. He ties "the BCP April line" with the "principles of Marxism-Leninism" and points out the role of Todor Zhivkov in Bulgaria's successes after the BCP Central Committee April plenum. "These successes are proof of the correctness of Lenin's teaching," Tsanov says.

At 1420 GMT Tsanov begins to speak on the importance of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and again relates these decisions and their successful implementation to adherence to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

At 1436 GMT Tsanov begins to speak on the "grave international situation" and accuses the U.S. administration and NATO of aggravating it. He points out "the efforts of the socialist countries" to save the world from the "nightmare of the nuclear war."

In this context he stresses "the new peaceful initiatives of the USSR" and mentions Brezhnev's speech at the congress of the Soviet trade unions. He dwells on Bulgaria's prestige in the international arena and attributes it to "Bulgaria's peaceful foreign policy."

At 1433 GMT Tsanov concludes his speech by pointing out "the inevitable triumph" of Lenin's teaching throughout the world. The internationale is played. The announcer identifies the following leaders at the meeting: "Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Dmitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev. Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting."

FILIPOV CHAIRS AGRARIAN COUNCIL SESSION

AU212033 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] On 21 April Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, chaired the first meeting of the Agrarian Council at the Council of Ministers. Information on the implementation of the program to accelerate cattle breeding and grain production was discussed. The council noted that the National Agro-Industrial Union, the okrug agro-industrial unions, the agrarian organizations, the ministries and the departments have created an organization to implement the program's basic measures. The material-technical supply of agriculture has improved, it has become better organized and has been elevated to a higher level, facilitating spring sowing. New equipment has been introduced in the plant-growing and cattle-breeding sectors. It has been noted simultaneously, that all this represents only a good beginning. The Council drew the attention to the fact that now the most important thing is to ensure a comprehensive implementation of the tasks of this year's plan by taking complex measures for reaching the counterplan indexes.

The Agrarian Council drew the attention of the relevant ministries to the fact that they are to ensure the fertilizers, chemicals, machines and spare parts which are envisaged in the program. The council reviewed proposals to integrate agro-industrial complexes, industrial plants, consumer cooperatives, construction and other organizations, as well as proposals to create an inter-okrug agro-industrial association in Sofia. It has been recommended that the integration be conducted on an economic basis in a mutually beneficial way by applying various forms of association.

The meeting of the Agrarian Council at the Council of Ministers was attended by the chairmen of the executive committees of the okrug people's councils and by the chairmen of the okrug agro-industrial unions.

NETHERLAND'S PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS

AU211031 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian National Assembly a parliamentary delegation of the Netherlands is visiting our country. It is headed by Dirk Dolman, chairman of the parliament's Lower Chamber. The delegation visited the Bulgarian National Assembly today, where official talks took place with a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

Stanko Todorov briefed the guests on our country's economic development as well as on the structure and activities of the Bulgarian National Assembly. Comrade Stanko Todorov also dwelt on certain topical international issues. The parliamentary delegation from the Netherlands also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Mladenov Receives Delegation

AU211550 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] On 21 April Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received the Netherlands' parliamentary delegation which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Assembly. The Netherlands delegation is led by Dirk Dolman, chairman of the parliament's lower chamber.

During the meeting a broad range of international issues were discussed. Comrade Petur Mladenov presented the principled and consistent foreign policy line of Bulgaria, aimed at peace, understanding and cooperation. He stressed that our country is supporting the efforts of the states which are sincerely struggling to strengthen international security and confidence and against the arms race. It was stressed that despite their different social systems, if there is good will, Bulgaria and the Netherlands can look for possibilities for a joint and constructive alliance in the name of lasting peace and understanding in the world.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE DISCUSSES PENAL PROCEDURE

AU161558 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] An expanded plenum of the Ministry of Justice was held at the Palace of Culture in Sofia today. The activities of the okrug and rayon courts of justice during the 1981 period and the work of military courts during the same period were reviewed at this plenum. After the session Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice, was interviewed by a Sofia radio reporter, to whom she described the basic trends in the future activities of justice organs in the following manner:

[Begin recording] The penal procedure must be improved as regards crimes against socialist property, and as regards the violation of traffic regulations and transportation rules. For the time being a certain leniency on the part of justice organs as regards these crimes is observed. We should not underrate violations of administrative rules, either, nor violations of traffic rules or violations of laws concerning the protection of agricultural property, or rules on environmental protection, such as rules concerning water, air and soil pollution. The amendments just adopted on the penal code will facilitate legal proceedings for the population, since the provincial courts will deal with 90 percent of penal cases, approximately, so that the citizens will not be obliged to travel to Sofia in case of appeals to the Supreme Court. Most of the cases for the appeal court will be dealt with in the okrug courts of justice. This is a very important reform of our legal system. In addition to this we envisage that a number of activities, which are now exerted by the (?solicitor's office), such as certified signatures, [words indistinct] and the issue of other certificates, should in future be entrusted to the People's Councils. [end recording]

FILIPOV VISITS KHASKOVO, ATTENDS LOCAL MEETING

AU161942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] A joint session of the BCP okrug committee bureau and of the local people's council executive committee was held in Khaskovo today. The meeting was attended by Comrade Grisha Filipov. A report was read on the work of the local party organization and on the achievements of all working people in implementing the party's strategic line in the economic sector. In his address, Comrade Grisha Filipov described the main strategic trends in implementing the socioeconomic development plan of our country in 1982 and during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. He stressed the necessity of fully mobilizing all efforts and of expanding the creative spirit, as well as initiatives for consolidating the policy aimed at all-round intensification of social production, for the implementation of the tasks assigned by the 12th BCP Congress.

During a meeting with building and assembling workers who are participating in the total reconstruction and modernization of the Dimitrovgrad Economic-Chemical Plant, Comrade Grisha Filipov pointed out the importance of timely commissioning the reconstruction works so that the program on the intensification of agricultural work may be implemented.

Comrade Grisha Filipov also visited a plant for the processing of polyester silk in Dimitrovgrad city, and the Zheko Dimitrov textile combine in Khaskovo. Here he was briefed on the workers collectives' achievements in expanding the variety of goods and in quality improvements, as well as implementing the party's December program.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov also visited the (Sakarski) region of the okrug. In Svilengrad he met the party, administrative and economic aktiv of the town, at which problems pertaining to the further socioeconomic development of this area were discussed.

COMPARISON OF ZHIVKOV SPEECH TO TU CONGRESS

The following comparison of the item entitled "Zhivkov Speech," published in the 12 12 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on pp C 1-14, is supplied from RABOTNICHESKO DELO of 18 April:

Page C 12, paragraph six, line one, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO version reads, "I think it would be useful for the deputy chairman of the trade unions Central Council to be chairman of this organ. In my opinion, Comrade Georgi Evgeniev's candidacy is appropriate....", correcting title and name.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION CONCLUDES

More on Polednik Report

AU220828 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Apr 82 pp 3, 4

[CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report submitted by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, at the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee session held on 20 April in Prague: "By Improving the Quality of National Committee Activities To Better Satisfy the Needs of All People"]

[Excerpt] The decisive role in perfecting and expanding services is, and will be, played by the socialist service enterprises and organizations managed by the national committees, and also by production and housing cooperatives. The main direction to be taken in improving the quality of services lies in a striking improvement of their functioning and a substantial increase of work for the population.

At the same time, it will be desirable for the national committees to make more intensive use of the possibilities provided by the principles adopted as far back as the mid-sixties, and to set up small workshops [provozovny] for a more flexible ensurance of various artisan repair work and other services in places of residence. It will also be correct to implement more extensively -- wherever this is expedient -- the economic renting of workships and to encourage contract work at home, for instance sewing and repairs of lingerie and clothes.

The national committees should also make far greater use of their present authorization to issue service work permits for citizens who would carry out service work side by side with their main job.

The national committees are authorized, as a new measure, to issue permits for service operations -- which up to now they were issuing only to housewives, pensioners and disabled persons -- also to other workers who would carry out these activities as their main job. This will concern services in particularly short supply, which cannot be sufficiently ensured by any of the current methods.

Together with the introduction of responsible financial and taxation tools, the implementation of all these forms must be aimed at a broader utilization of the people's interests and initiatives, and of diverse local resources to improve services. At the same time, this is by no means an introduction of some foreign element into our economy, but a prompter utilization of all accessible possibilities which can realistically, and relatively quickly, contribute toward a better satisfaction of the population's needs without any larger investments and means.

Bilak Assails Reagan Policy

LD211710 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 21 Apr (CTK) -- The most reactionary forces of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, are trying to liquidate the foundations of detente and instead pursue in international relations a policy of confrontation and strength, Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, said here Tuesday.

In his address at the sixth session of the party Central Committee, Vasil Bilak recalled that imperialism has been repeatedly convincing the world that in an effort to survive it mounted a long-term frontal attack against real socialism, the communist and liberation movement, against all revolutionary and progressive forces. The aggressiveness of imperialism has been lately expressed not only in escalated armament and economic discrimination against the socialist countries but also in a radical deterioration of international financial and credit relations.

Under U.S. pressure, Western banks started a financial (?blockade) of the socialist countries, Vasil Bilak said.

The process of militarization of U.S. economic and foreign policy has been dangerously escalated with Ronald Reagan's arrival in the White House. The U.S. President is pursuing an unrealistic, adventurous and thus all the more dangerous line, linking fierce anti-communism and anti-Sovietism with lack of respect for the objective laws of historical development, Vasil Bilak said.

The main target of the Reagan government's reactionary policy is to change the post-war world set-up, he said, pointing to considerations of the need to "revise" the 1945 Yalta agreement, appearing in the U.S. and other imperialist states. This would mean, inter alia, questioning anew the borders of Czechoslovakia and Poland, dismissing the tremendous sacrifices of European nations, especially the Soviet people, in the defeat of fascism, Vasil Bilak said.

He went on to say that it is not by chance that Europe holds a primary position in U.S. strategic plans. American imperialism is convinced that if it succeeds in winning supremacy and weakening socialism in Europe where the latter has strongest positions, the way would be opened for weakening progressive and democratic forces also in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This is why the U.S. is asserting the plan for siting medium-range missiles in West European countries with such obstinacy and ruthlessness, he added.

Also at the Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation, the United States proved once again that a Europe of peace and cooperation between the two different social systems does not suit its strategic intentions, Vasil Bilak said.

The U.S. did all it could to lead the meeting into a deadlock. Since December last year it has been grossly abusing to this end the situation in Poland although ways of its settlement fall within the exclusive competence of the sovereign bodies of Poland. Its failure to foil the meeting was due to the socialist countries. Neutral and non-aligned countries which are also interested in maintaining the process of peaceful cooperation started in Helsinki equally contributed towards it.

Vasil Bilak said that imperialism is exerting efforts to weaken the socialist community since it is no longer strong enough to destroy its existence.

The imperialist strategy of disrupting individual socialist countries and the whole socialist community remains unchanged. This was proved once again by the events in Poland where imperialism, in close cooperation with internal counterrevolutionary forces, has been exerting maximum effort since the summer of 1980, aimed at a counter-revolutionary coup, Vasil Bilak said.

"Imperialist forces, led by the U.S., are trying to disrupt the effort of the Polish leadership to consolidate the situation in the country through various discriminatory steps directed against Poland, as well as against the Soviet Union. Imperialists exploit Poland's economic problems for political blackmail. They strive to bring the Polish people to their knees, stir new chaos, tension and a civil war. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia received with understanding the imposition of the state of emergency in Poland. We fully support the difficult effort of the Polish leadership to overcome the consequences of the deep social and economic crisis in the country, Vasil Bilak said.

Referring to the different views of the situation in Poland held by the leaderships of some communist parties, particularly the Italian and Spanish parties, Vasil Bilak said that "every socialist revolution draws experiences from the Great October Socialist Revolution. In this way, workers in a number of countries defeated capitalism, gained power for the working class, built a new socialist society."

"To deny this would be to desecrate the revolutionary bequest of hundreds of thousands of revolutionaries, including Italian and Spanish, who fought, suffered and died under the banner of Marx, Engels and Lenin for the building of Marxist-Leninist parties, for the defeat of capitalism. "The Communist party of Czechoslovakia cannot but condemn all attempts to distort historical truth and weaken the international communist and workers movement, regardless whether they come from the right or left."

Vasil Bilak said that the intensified aggressiveness of American imperialism is evident not only in Europe but also in Asia, the Near and Middle East, Africa and Latin America. The United States is trying to attack wherever there is growing national liberation struggle, and the positions of supranational monopolies controlled by American capital are being weakened. With the help of lies, demagogy and reactionary and bought regimes, it is trying to discredit national liberation organizations. The strategy of American imperialism is at its most brutal in Central America and the Caribbean.

On U.S. involvement in the British-Argentine conflict over the Falklands (Malvinas), Vasil Bilak said that regardless how the dispute is settled, U.S. positions in Latin America will be further weakened.

He said that the main counterweight to imperialism is the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. He underlined the latest peace initiatives outlined by Leonid Brezhnev at the recent congress of Soviet trade unions and said:

"The Soviet peace initiative accords also with the vital interests and peace aspirations of Czechoslovakia. That is why we support it fully, and are ready to give active help to ensure its realization. We also support the other Soviet proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev recently in Tashkent."

Vasil Bilak referred also to Ronald Reagan's offer to meet with Leonid Brezhnev, made without the usual preliminary conditions, and said that under the pressure of events, the American Government was now forced to manoeuvre, to change the tactics of its diplomacy. "But whatever tactics the United States uses, European nations, and people in other parts of the world, will not be deceived by mere words."

"We harbour no illusions that certain different approaches of the European allies of the United States could go beyond the framework of the joint class interests of world imperialism.

"Yet it would be a mistake not to see that also in the capitalist world, there are also influential officials who have not lost the sense of reality, and who are capable of influencing the line of the American Government, and whose word may carry weight in certain situations.

"Czechoslovakia displays goodwill and readiness to expand cooperation with all representatives in capitalist countries who take a realistic approach to the situation in Europe and the world, and who are aware that the policy of detente meets also the interests of their own countries," Vasil Bilak said.

21 April Speakers

LD211406 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The Sixth Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee continues in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today with a discussion of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report on the tasks of national committees after the 16th party congress. The morning session was chaired by Vasil Bilak, member of the party Central Committee Presidium.

Comrade Ludmila Markova spoke about the work of national committees in the Kutna Hora District. She described the activity of national committees in the combined villages. She pointed out the need for further improvement in the activity of national committees and for developing the activity of civic committees in localities. The fact that a number of activities of the national committees is burdened with bureaucracy at the expense of personal contacts evokes justified criticism by the citizens.

Comrade Alois Indra underlined the significance of the program of the Sixth Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee, the results of which are to become a stimulus for further improving the activity of national committees and to contribute to deepening socialist democracy. He said socialist democracy is manifested not only in the composition of representative bodies but also -- and above all -- in the authority of national committees, their position in the organization of a socialist state and their close contacts with the electors. He went on to speak about the increased role of the elected bodies of national committees as well as about strengthening the position of the deputies. The election programs which express the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front in local conditions, should be at the center of attention of plenums and councils of national committees. National committees should also contribute effectively to better civic discipline, to the struggle against shortcomings of all kinds. The guarantee of the activity of national committees as well as of the improvement of their work lies in the application of the party's leading role.

Comrade Vladimir Pirosik spoke about the activity of national committees in the Central Slovak Region. He said the participation of deputies and commissions of national committees is increasing in the preparation for plenary sessions which pay greater attention to the life of citizens in towns and villages. He stressed the need to improve the quality of work of party groups of deputies and to deepen politico-organizational work in fulfilling the election programs of the National Front.

Comrade Josef Korcak said that improving the work of national committees is one of the basic parts of implementing the line of the 16th party congress. He valued the economic and political contribution of voluntary public work by citizens for the welfare of society. He said in 1981 the citizens of the Czech Socialist Republic carried out almost 236 million hours of voluntary work in buiding up towns and villages as part of Project Z. Their work is valued at Kcs 5.5 billion and the expense amounted to Kcs 2.5 billion. Also in this area of the national committees' activity the path of intensive development is to be embarked upon, to manifest care for cutting the number of projects under construction, said Comrade Josef Korcak. Care for improving the living conditions of the population in towns and villages should not remain only the concern of national committees. Industrial and agricultural enterprises must contribute more to that. In connection with enforcing the demand for frugality in all spheres, he spoke about cutting the office work in the state administration of the Czech Socialist Republic, as well as in the economic sphere and in national committees. He said the increased demands for management must not lead to the growth of administrative machinery.

Ceska, Colotka Remarks

LD211644 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Sixth Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee continued today in Prague Castle.

Comrade Zdenek Ceska spoke about the further deepening of socialist democracy. The proposed measures concerning local management now under discussion have one important feature: the expansion of the effectiveness and authority of national committees which is closely connected with economic issues, in particular with the improvement of services provided for the population.

He underlined in this connection the responsibility of the central bodies of the state administration to prepare rules for the activity of the national committee.

Comrade Peter Colotka discussed the history of national committees which were created as real organs of people's power during fierce class struggles with the bourgeoisie. Throughout their total existence they fulfill their role. They significantly contribute to the creation and implementation of the policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state. He then gave examples of how the Slovak Government creates conditions for their work and deals with the issues which influence the work and life of the people. In the work of the national government, he said, we want to continue the comprehensive approach to the management of the national committees and we will also demand greater cooperation between various branches of our economy. National committees need to pay more attention to improving living conditions and cooperating with central bodies and enterprises to more strictly oversee agriculture and environmental protection.

Central Committee Resolution

LD212250 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee unanimously adopted a resolution which says:

The CPCZ Central Committee discussed at its sixth session on 20-21 April a report by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium about the tasks of the national committees after the 16th party congress, delivered by Jindrich Poledni, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The CPCZ Central Committee also discussed the 1982 CPCZ budget.

The CPCZ Central Committee assessed the work of the national committees in the current period of our society and discussed the main guidlines for improving their work in implementing the program of the 16th party congress. It noted that national committees, by virtue of their multilateral activities, contribute a significant share toward the development of socialist society, toward satisfying the needs and interests of citizens, toward deepening socialist democracy, and toward strengthening the political and moral unity of our people. During the seventies, their social role, as well as the share in economic, social, and cultural development of the country grew significanctly.

National committees have a significant mission in implementing the power of the people and developing the socialist system also in the period of advanced socialist society. Through them, hundreds of thousands of citizens manage villages, districts and regions, create our state policy and its implementation and consolidation.

Through all their activities, national committees are closely connected with the life, needs and interests of the broad strata of working people. The CPCZ Central Committee stressed that the aims set by the 16th CPCZ Congress in further building our socialist society, and the more complicated and more demanding conditions of their implementation, present the national committees with new tasks and put higher demands on their work.

In accordance with this, the CPCZ Central Committee considers it necessary to strengthen the role of the national committees as organs of state power and administration and to increase their role in tackling social tasks. What is involved is the need for national committees to contribute more effectively to a more intensive development of the national economy, to increase their role and responsibility in conceptual solutions and the implementation of the complex economic and social development of territorial entities, to improve the management of labor forces, increase the effectiveness of investment construction and promote further extensive reductions in spending. It is in these directions, particularly in coordinating branch plans with the conditions and possibilities of places and regions, that planning organs, departments and enterprises must increase the quality of their activities and increase their responsibilities.

Among the decisive tasks of the national committees is the further improvement of the people's living conditions. This demands a better utilization of financial and material resources, and local resources to improve the citizens' living standard, trade and services, school and culture, and health care.

In all these activities by national committees, it is also necessary to deepen democratic principles in order to ensure the implementation of all tasks in close cooperation with citizens and with their active participation, and to consistently adhere to and strengthen socialist legality. It is necessary to expand the role of the elected organs and deputies and to improve the quality of the national committee organization. It is necessary, in the interest of the effective development of labor and social activities and the socialist education of the people, that national committees perfect their cooperation with social and leisure organizations and organs of the National Front.

The CPCZ Central Committee considers it important that, in an effort to increase the work standards of the entire system of national committees, the responsibility of the government for their management is to be expanded, that foremost attention is to be devoted to strengthening the role and improving the quality of their basic links -- national committees in villages and towns.

The work of national committees and their further improvement are the concern of the entire party, all its organs and organizations, which must give continuing attention to the national committees and must consistently strengthen the cadre basis of this sector.

Responsible and active work by communists in elected organs, as well as in the national committees, must be considered one of the foremost party tasks. The CPCZ Central Committee binds together party organs and organizations, communists in national committees and the appropriate state, economic and social organs and institutions in order to implement the tasks set to further improve and develop the activities of national committees following the 16th party congress.

The CPCZ Central Committee adopted the report by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the tasks of national committees after the 16th party congress as a guideline for the work of national committees in the coming period. It approved the 1982 CPCZ budget. It approved the report on the activity of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee after the fifth session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The CPCZ Central Committee took into consideration the political and organizational aspect of the sixth session of the party's Central Committee, the information about the development of the membership base in 1981, and the assessment of member meetings in the primary organizations of the CPCZ at the beginning of 1982.

Husak Closing Speech

LD212246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] At the close of the sixth party Central Committee session an address was delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

He said that the deliberations of the session confirmed the importance and correctness of placing the questions of improving the quality of the work of the national committees on the agenda of the party Central Committee session. These tasks are of exceptional interest both political and economically; they concern the life of all our citizens and constitute an important part of the 16th congress conclusions. It is necessary to bring the work of the national committees to a higher level reflecting new conditions and needs.

Comrade Husak praised the united approach of the Central Committee and its support for the measures proposed in the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Several stimulating suggestions and experiences from the various spheres of the activity of the national committees were delivered in the discussion, and they must be fully utilized for further work.

Comrade Husak stressed that now the most important thing is to implement consistently all conclusions of this session in everyday life. This is neither a short-term nor a simple matter of all party, social, state and economic bodies and organizations. Permanent attention to this question will also be paid by the highest party bodies.

Comrade Gustav Husak stressed the responsibility of the governments of the national republics which control the activity of the national committees. He recalled that it was especially necessary to vitalize in this sphere the work of the republican interior ministries which must pay much greater and more decisive attention to the activity of the national committees, local economy and state administration. A necessary prerequisite of a consistent realization of the adopted measures is also consistent checks. In realizing the conclusions of the 16th party congress we work in conditions which are not easy, Comrade Gustav Husak said. It is thus more necessary to step up effort for their consistent fulfillment on all fronts.

The CPCZ Central Committee session closed with the Internationale.

REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK VISITS TO IRAQ, CYPRUS

Talks With Hammadi

AU211211 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Apr 82 p 7

[CTK special reporter's Baghdad dispatch: "B. Chnoupek's Negotiations in Iraq"]

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Apr -- Bohumil Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived on Sunday evening in Baghdad for an official visit to the Republic of Iraq. At the airport he was welcomed by Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi minister of foreign affairs, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, and by other official Iraqi figures. Jan Straka, CSSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Iraq, was also present.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, began on Monday morning in Baghdad his negotiations with Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi minister of foreign affairs, on Czechoslovak-Iraqi relations and on the prospects of their further advance. The ministers stated that relations between the two countries -- their tradition dates back to the times of the anti-imperialist battle waged by the Iraqi people for national independence -- are constantly developing and deepening. They called the positive place and role of political dialogue and direct contacts between the two countries' representatives as decisive in this respect.

The contacts and mutually advantageous cooperation are developing not only in the political sphere, but also in other spheres, particularly in economy. At the same time, Minister B. Chnoupek and S. Hammadi stated that certain spheres still contain untapped reserves. The negotiations were held in the spirit of frank, constructive and businesslike exchange of opinions. Minister B. Chnoupek then met Hasan 'Ali, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and minister of trade. They assessed the topical questions of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation of the two countries, and exchanged opinions on the possibilities of intensifying them further.

Meets With Iraqi President

LD220040 Prague CTK in English 1841 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Apr (CTK) -- Visting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was received Wednesday by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and general secretary of the Ba'th Party regional leadership.

Bohuslav Chnoupek conveyed to him greetings from Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, which were returned with thanks.

In a friendly discussion they dealt with relations between their two countries and their further development in all spheres of common interest, with emphasis on the promotion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. They also exchanged views on international topics.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister was later received by Revolution Command Council member and First Deputy Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan. They noted in a friendly talk that the political dialogue between the two countries should continue with the same intensity in the interest of the further promotion of economic, political, cultural, educational, scientific, health and other contacts.

Minister Chnoupek also met in Baghdad Wednesday Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim and Health Minister Riyad Ibrahim Husayn with whom he signed a Czechoslovak-Iraqi health agreement.

Arrival in Cyprus 22 Apr

LD220830 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Cyprus: Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived by air today for a 3-day official visit to the Republic of Cyprus. He will have talks with Nikos Rolandis. Cypriot minister of foreign affairs, about mutual relations between the two states, the Cyprus issue and the current international situation.

DZUR-LED ARMY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VIETNAM

LD220912 Prague CTK in English 0837 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Apr (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak Army delegation, led by Defence Minister General Martin Dzur, arrived here Thursday, following an official visit to Laos, to discuss ways of expanding cooperation between the armies of the two countries.

The visit follows recent visits by high-ranking army delegations from the USSR, GDR, and Hungary.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES U.S. STAND AT LOS CONFERNCE

LD210852 Prague CTK in English 0802 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 21 Apr (CTK) -- Today's RUDE PRAVO denounced U.S. attempts to prevent at any cost the reaching of an agreement at this year's session of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Seas in New York.

It pointed out that the Reagan administration worked out a concept of a "mini-treaty" for leading capitalist countries which would thus have the right to extract valuable raw materials from the seabed.

At the conference, the U.S. delegation has the support of West Germany, Great Britain, Japan and several other capitalist countries, and rejected even as insufficient new proposals which were to bridge the gap between the stands of the United States, developing and other participating countries, and to make possible unanimous adoption of a final document.

U.S. attempts to disrupt the conference are an expression of hegemonism of American imperialism which, under the pretext of protection of U.S. interests, arrogates to itself the right to behave in its own way in international relations.

SLOVAK PRAVDA ATTACKS PCI, EUROCOMMUNISM

AU191897 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 82 p 6

[Article by Prof Jozef Bobok, doctor of law and of sciences: "The Leadership of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) is Leaving the Class Viewpoints: the Battle for Marxist-Leninist Principles in the Communist Movement": capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE SEVENTIES WERE A PERIOD IN WHICH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT'S ACTIVITY INCREASED, AND AT THE SAME TIME ITS POSITIONS WERE SUBSTANTIALLY CONSOLIDATED. MATTERS CONCERNING FIGHT FOR PEACE AND PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE CAME VERY URGENTLY TO THE FORE, BOTH IN THE MOVEMENT'S ACTIVITIES AS A WHOLE, AS WELL AS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF INDIVIDUAL COMMUNIST PARTIES. ALL THREE STREAMS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT JOINED THIS FIGHT, AND EACH OF THEM BORE ITS SHARE OF RESPONSIBLITY. THE LARGEST SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRESERVING PEACE AND FURTHER ADVANCING THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS BELONGS TO THE CPSU, AND WITH IT THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY.

In developing its activities, the communist movement must not retreat from its ideological principles; it must creatively develop them on the basis of contemporary conditions and of the appraisal of the individual parties' experiences. At the same time it is evident that the richest experience is provided by the countries of real socialism, which are historically far in advance in carrying out the revolutionary mission.

At the same time the basic strategic-tactical line of the communist movement, which proceeds from Marxist-Leninist ideology, is being attacked by diverse opportunists and revisionists. It is most erroneous to fight for peace, for socialism, without cooperating with the socialist countries, without supporting the policy of communist and workers parties of socialist countries -- or even by attacking them. Frequently we cannot stop wondering about the positions taken by the representatives of certain communist parties -- attitudes oriented against socialism, against the socialist community and the communist movement. We are astonished by the positions expressed, especially during the recent months, by the PCI representatives, or by the ones we can read about on the pages of its newspapers and magazines. WE BELIEVE THAT IT IS NOT TO THE PCI'S CREDIT THAT ITS REPRESENTATIVES ARE VYING WITH IMPERIALIST IDEOLOGISTS IN DENYING THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY'S SUCCESSES, IN CONDEMNING THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM IN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, IN FALSIFYING AND DISTORTING THE USSR'S AND CPSU'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY AND IN CALUMNIATING THE HISTORY OF AND THE PRESENT REAL SOCIALISM.

The question of unity and cooperation within the framework of the world communist movement is becoming increasingly significant. The successes achieved in the battle for peace and against war substantially depend on the unified course and cooperation of communist and workers parties, which are the vanguard of mankind's progress. Of course, the PCI's example shows that there are communist parties which are standing apart from the united front of peace fighters, which are weakening unity and cooperation with their activities.

The Influences of Opportunism

At present we can witness what is historically yet another round of the battle for a clear-cut, Marxist-Leninist orientation of the communist and workers movement's activity. In certain parties we see manifestations of opportunist and revisionist influences. Negative tendencies and mistakes in the theoretical and political sphere are manifested. THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PCI LEADERSHIP ARE ATTEMPTING TO CAST DOUBTS ON THE UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MANY VERY SIGNIFICANT LAWS AND PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY (THE THEORY OF SOCIALIST REVOLUTION, OF THE TRANSITION FROM CAPITALISM TO SOCIALISM, OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM AND SO FORTH) AND THEY ARE RELINQUISHING THE CLASS CRITERIA IN APPRAISING THE BOURGEOIS STATE AND DEMOCRACY, AS WELL AS THE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR OF VARIOUS SOCIAL STRATA AND THEIR POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES.

The PCI representatives are striving to "legalize" Eurocommunism as though it were the most developed stream or phase in the advance of the communist movement, a kind of portent of some new kind of ideal socialism that is opposed to real socialism and can be given to mankind only by Western Europe. At the same time it is worth noting that they do not understand this "ideal socialism" as being primarily the opposite of the current capitalism (capitalism in Italy and so forth); they understand it mainly as the opposite of real socialism. This "ideal socialism" (in our country the counterrevolutionary forces used to call it "socialism with a human face" -- J.B. note) -- no matter that it has not yet been realized -- is, allegedly, so to speak, predestined to assist the Soviet communists and the communists of other socialist countries in rebuilding their socialist state into a "real state of the working people's democracy."

The PCI representatives' opinions show us that they are appraising the experience of socialist countries and their society itself according to the criteria of the society they are living in, that is of the bourgeois society. They are not assessing the socialist society according to how it ensures the working people's right to broadly participate in managing the society, but according to whether it makes possible the existence of a political opposition, including a counterrevolutionary one. Their criticism of real socialism has nothing in common with communist criticism; it is slander and denigration, it represents a petty bourgeois, in essence objectively anticommunist, approach. Substantially, it is a revision of Leninism as the Marxism of the present epoch, an attempt to bypass the experience of victorious socialist revolutions by producing a new variant of the petty bourgeois utopia on unlimited democratism.

The Nebulous "Third Road"

The approach is contained in the nebulous concept of a "third road," expressed by the PCI leadership and gratefully received by the adversaries of the communist movement. The concept's verbal profession of allegiance to socialism does not bother the bourgeois ideologists in the least. In agreement with certain bourgeois ideologists, the PCI representatives are combining socialism with a "romantic ideal" and calling Marxism-Leninism a cabinet doctrine. The Marxist theory of transition to socialism, which has been confirmed by victorious socialist revolutions, is -- according to them -- unsuitable for the present. Allegedly it is because capitalism has qualitatively changed, becoming democratic. Let us add that they are stressing the "democratic" nature of capitalism far more than its exploitative substance. They have even discovered "socialist elements" in capitalism. WHEN SPEAKING OF THE TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM, THEY LOSE SIGHT OF THE ELEMENT OF QUALITATIVE BREAK -- THAT IS, OF THE REVOLUTION; THUS, ACCORDING TO THEM, SOCIALISM WILL GRADUALLY GROW OUT OF CAPITALISM.

These opinions of PCI representatives are very close to the bourgeois theory of "convergence", they are its offspring. As in the past, the issue today does not lie in whether Marxism should, or should not, be developed; it lies in the question of how exactly to develop it. At present, too, we can witness how the representatives of rightwing opportunism and revisionism are trying to orient the workers class, not toward the revolutionary battle, but toward some kind of compromise with the bourgeoisie. In the international arena, they are striving to adopt a nonclass line in the basic questions of the battle for peace and international solidarity. All this is combined with attacks against real socialism, and above all against the Soviet Union. The positions expressed by PCI representatives are an example of this.

As regards the transition to socialism, the Marxist-Leninists are proceeding from the precept that the specific nature [svojraznost] of paths in the transition to socialism does not in the least contradict the universal laws governing Marxism-Leninism. WE ARE NOT REPROACHING THE PCI FOR STRIVING TO FORMULATE A SPECIFICALLY ITALIAN PATH TOWARD SOCIALISM, BUT, AS COMMUNISTS TO COMMUNISTS, WE DO HAVE OBJECTIONS ABOUT THE ITALIAN COMRADES RELINQUISHING THE BASIC MARXIST-LENINIST VIEWPOINTS IN DEFINING THE CONTENTS OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND THE SUBSTANCE OF SOCIALISM.

A Democratization of Capitalism?

In the PCI materials we encounter the opinion that the path toward socialism -- they say that they see their country's perspectives in it -- must be realized within the framework of a constant democratization of all spheres of life. They understand socialism to be a higher form of "borderless democracy." It is not to be doubted that the battle of the workers class, of communists, to preserve and expand democracy in the countries of advanced capitalism is inevitable, and that this battle is closely bound to the battle for socialism. HOWEVER, AT THE SAME TIME, THE PATH TOWARD SOCIALISM CANNOT BE MERELY A PROCESS OF EXPANDING DEMOCRACY; ON THE PATH TOWARD SOCIALISM, A RADICAL PARTING OF THE WAYS WITH THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM MUST TAKE PLACE -- BOTH IN THE SPHERE OF OWNERSHIP RELATIONS AND, AND MAINLY, IN THE SPHERE OF POLITICAL LIFE, POLITICAL POWER.

The endeavors of the adversaries of Marxism-Leninism are aimed at introducing "Eurocommunism" into the ranks of the workers calss in the capitalist countries to the broadest possible extent; at evoking ideological chaos among the working people; at breaking up the ranks of the international revolutionary movement; and particularly at isolating the communists of Western Europe from the fraternal parties in the countries of the socialist communist. In order to make it more "attractive" for the latter, they attribute to the workers movement of Western Europe the exceptional role of savior and epicenter of the fight for "new socialism." Regrettably, we must state that the positions taken by the PCI leadership are aiding this. This is also confirmed by the idea of "new internationalism" which they are promoting, an idea again cited in the latest documents of the PCR leadership.

What Is "New" Internationalism

In the opinion of the Italian comrades, proletarian internationalism has allegedly become obsolete, like all substantial aspects of Marxism. In expanding the social structure of the members of revolutionary forces, proletarian internationalism has allegedly become too "narrow," for it had originally emerged as the expression of solidarity among the members of the workers class in various countries; and that is why it must be allegedly replaced by a broader, "new internationalism." The PCI does not envisage the existence of qualitatively special relations (which are naturally based on the principle of equality, independence and equal rights -- J.B. note) inside the world communist movement. It is taking into account only the communists' solidarity with all democratic forces. ACTUALLY, IT DOWNGRADES THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTIES TO THE LEVEL OF A NONCLASS PLATFORM OF THE SOLIDARITY OF ALL DEMOCRATIC FORCES. THE ITALIAN COMRADES EITHER DO NOT SEE OR ARE REFUSING TO SEE THAT THE EXPANSION OF THE SPHERE OF OPERATIONS OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM CANNOT MEAN A CHANGE IN ITS CLASS SUBSTANCE. The core of the international solidarity of all anti-imperialist forces remains, also at present, the workers class. The expansion of the social sphere of the activities of proletarian internationalism is an expression of the implementation of the historical vanguard role of the workers class.

The "new internationalism" preached by the PCI leadership does not contain anything new as far as the international solidarity of the workers class and the democratic movements is concerned. This idea was anchored a long time ago in the documents and activity of the international communist movement. AND THUS THE NOVEL ASPECTS OF "NEW INTERNATIONALISM" ARE SUBSTANTIALLY LIMITED BY THE PCI LEADERSHIP TO THE DENIAL OF THE HISTORIC ROLE OF THE WORKERS CLASS, WHICH LENIN REGARDED AS THE BASIC PROBLEM OF MARXISM. THE TERM "NEW INTERNATIONALISM" PROVIDES THE OPPORTUNITY TO RETREAT FROM THE RECOGNITION OF THE LEADING ROLE OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO DISSOLVE PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM IN THE SOLIDARITY OF ALL MASS ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENTS AND TO DEPRIVE IT OF ITS CLASS PROLETARIAN CONTENTS. At the same time it is a coincidence that the PCI leadership began to preach "new internationalism" at the time it changed its positions on certain foreign-political questions. This is also confirmed by the position on developments in Poland, in which the PCI leadership's opinions are even more negative than those of certain bourgeois circles.

The Loss of Class Criteria

It is typical of the PCI leadership's foreign-political positions to voice opinions on the so-called bloc policy, in which it equates U.S. and Soviet foreign policy, and takes positions attesting to the fact that the leadership has abandoned the class line in international relations. THIS FACT CONFIRMS THAT IT IS NOT SO MUCH AN ISSUE OF "NEW INTERNATIONALISM," AS A TENDENCY TO GIVE UP TRADITIONAL NORMS AND IDEAS OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM, AND THUS ALSO THE TRADITIONAL AND REVOLUTIONARY CLASS APPROACHES TO MATTERS OF FOREIGN POLICY. The PCI leadership is not raising, for instance, the question of its country's exit from the NATO pact; it assumes that this aggressive military bloc of the imperialist states was "created for defense." On the matter of so-called defense of the fatherland, the party shows a tendency to part ways with the principles of proletarian internationalism and to go over to the nonclass positions of defense proponents, of the defense of the bourgeois fatherland, so notoriously familiar from the times of the Second International. This party also maintains analogous positions in its appraisal of the socialist states' foreign policy. Thus, for instance, in its recently published documents it expresses outright solidarity with the bourgeois slanders and calunmies about Soviet foreign policy being, allegedly, "conservative" and "great-power."

THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES ARE DISCUSSING THE HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE AND NEW POSSIBILITIES WHICH EMERGED BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN GENERAL, AND THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN THE INDUSTRIALLY ADVANCED CAPITALIST STATES IN PARTICULAR. A LOT OF THE EXPERIENCE IS BEING GENERALIZED. THE POSITIVE RESULTS IN THIS WORK UNDOUBTEDLY PREVAIL. ALL MARXIST-LENINISTS ARE GLAD TO STATE THIS. BUT IT CANNOT BE SAID THAT THE DIRECTION IN WHICH THE OPINIONS OF COMRADES IN THE PCI LEADERSHIP IS GOING IS A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION ON THIS PATH. THAT IS WHY THEIR OPINIONS HAVE ENCOUNTERED CRITICISM IN THE ENTIRE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT; THAT IS WHY THEY ARE PROVOKING A POLEMIC.

VATICAN REPORTS CHARTER 77 MESSAGE TO HUSAK

LD20190 Vatican City in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1745 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] In the past few days some press agencies have reported that Charter 77 has recently sent a document to President Husak which complains about the religious situation in the country, in particular the constant intensification of anti-religious propaganda, the obstacles to teaching religion, the situation in seminars, the virtual suppression of religious orders and congregations, the state support of the movement 'Pacem in Terris,' and last but not least, the numerous trials of Catholic priests and laymen held in various towns.

SPOKESWOMAN FOR CHARTER 77 IN POLICE CUSTODY

NC182127 Paris AFP in English 2112 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 18 Apr (AFP) -- Anna Marvanova, spokeswoman for the Charter 77 human rights group in Czechoslovakia, has been taken into police custody on "suspicion" of "incitement to rebellion" and "threats to public order," a source close to the group said tonight.

The source said the police were also holding Vera Vranova and Josef Stehlik, described as being friends of two other Charter 77 spokesmen, Ladislav Lis and Radim Palous, whom the police were also hunting.

BRIEFS

CZECH JOURNALISTS CONGRESS -- At the end of the 5-6 April congress of the Czech Union of Journalists, Josef Valenta was reelected chairman of the organization, Jan Chmelik and Miroslav Vitek became deputy chairmen, and Milos Kolisko was elected chairman of the union's Central Auditing Commission. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Apr 82 p 2 AU]

REAGAN'S NEW ATTITUDE NO PROOF OF CHANGE

DW211049 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] In reply to those who protest against nuclear war, there is just one thing I can say: I am with them, as were my predecessors, and now I must do everything in my power to prevent such a war. Nobody recognizes the need for peace better than I do. It is such utterances by the U.S. President which elicit some amazement in the United States. The tone is not in keeping with earlier speeches, not even with Reagan's last press conference, less than 2 weeks ago. It does not agree with agitative statements by Secretary of State Haig a week ago, let alone with the practical activities of the Reagan administration.

So, is there a change underway, something new that gives rise to hope? The commentators of the U.S. press are agreed on one thing: The President has been exposed to pressure on the most important issue, the question of war or peace. All public opinion polls confirm that 70 percent of Americans advocate a freeze of the nuclear weapons arsenals. A newspaper has just reported that a majority of the industrialists of the country advocate a reduction of the gigantic arms buildup program of the United States. The list of prominent names in Congress who are against the government course, who desire more commonsense and more negotiations, is growing constantly.

Much has converged there: the concern about peace, the miserable economic situation, upcoming elections and the difficulties with the allies. Hence, there is no doubt that Reagan has been exposed to pressure. Nor is there any doubt about the fact that he wants to go on the offensive propagandistically again, as many people put it. But is it propaganda alone that matters? Does the President just wish to adapt to a feeling in the country for a change, changing again today or tomorrow perhaps? Does this, therefore, just involve a different choice of vocabulary and not a different policy?

If we take a closer look at the President's latest speech, leaving all the nice words aside, we cannot, alas, but assume just that, because there is nothing new there in substance, not even a hint of it. The demand of hundreds of thousands of Americans for a freeze of the nuclear weapons arsenals is being categorically rejected as before. And again this is done with the veritably abstruse contention that the Soviet Union would thereby gain an advantage and lose interest in negotiations. As if the Soviet Union and not the United States must be urged to negotiate. The thesis of arming first to disarm later is being upheld. In the same speech the President said that military balance existed at the end of World War II when the United States had the nuclear monopoly. Is this what Washington pursues for the future and what it understands by balance?

Finally, he did not say a word about the demands that the arms program be reduced to a level at which the economy would no longer be destabilized. Hence, what is left that is new? It is not so new that the government would like to take the wind out of the sails of the protest movement at home. Most observers predict, and probably will be right, that it will fail to accomplish this with a few protestations of peace and a few nice words.

What remains in summing up are two findings: First, under the growing pressure from within and without, Reagan must wangle with words; second, is that the wangling with words will continue for the sole purpose of preserving the policy proper, including all its dangers to peace. What needs to be changed in Washington, however, is the policy. Only then will protestations of peace by U.S. governments be credible.

FDGB CONGRESS OPENS IN BERLIN 21 APRIL

LD211504 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0849 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- With the election of the Presidium, approval of the Agenda, election of commissions and other working bodies, the 10th FDGB Congress, in which Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership are participating, constituted itself this morning.

At the start of the congress Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, cordially greeted all the delegates and guests. He welcomed delegations from 66 trade union organizations and four international and regional trade union federations, among them the delegation of the WFTU, headed by Secretary General Ibrahim Zakariyah. The congress very cordially greeted the delegation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, led by its chairman, Stepan Shalayev.

After the congress was constituted, Harry Tisch began speaking on point two of the agenda -- the report of the FDGB National Executive.

AUCCTU'S Shalayev Speaks

LD212334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1715 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- The first speaker in the discussion at the FDGB Congress was chairwoman of the Berlin Bezirk Executive of the FDGB, Annelis Kimmel [Scheel], who earned the approval of the congress when she stated that the policy of the party of the working class, which is aimed at the well-being of the people and at peace, had spurred the working people to greater initiatives. She said that Berlin had become a more attractive and richer place.

Ibrahim Zakariyah, secretary general of the WFTU, conveyed fraternal greetings from the more than 200 million workers of 91 countries united in the WFTU.

The chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) of the USSR, Stepan Shalayev, conveyed fraternal greetings from the working people of the USSR. With deep satisfaction we note that the overall cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, which is based on the unshakeable alliance between the CPSU and the SED, continues to develop successfully and to deepen, he said. This is an important factor in communism and socialism and in the safeguarding of peace and security in Europe. The cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries is an inseparable part of this.

In view of the militaristic course of the United States and its NATO partners, a serious danger had arisen for the whole planet. Together with the other countries of the socialist community, the USSR and the GDR will do their utmost to prevent mankind from being cast into the abyss of a nuclear war. In this connection, Shalayev pointed to the USSR's recent peace initiatives. In constrast to this, the Reagan administration is continuing the production of increasingly dangerous weapons systems and is actively working on the doctrine of a so-called limited nuclear war in Europe. The elimination of the grave danger of a nuclear catastrophe is a dictate of reason and the duty of all people of good will and all trade unions.

KRENZ RECEIVES WFDY SECRETARY GENERAL 21 APRIL

LD212134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- In a talk today with Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, WFDY Secretary General Miklos Barabas said that the 11th WFDY General Assembly in Prague in June is to be a manifestation of the determination of youth in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Barabas, who is in the GDR as a guest of the FDJ, spoke of the world-wide struggle of the younger generation for the preservation of peace, for the achieving of democratic rights and for social progress. He referred to the growing peace movement, in whose ranks young communists, socialists, social democrats, liberals and young Christians are jointly opposing the imperialist arms drive policy of the NATO states, especially the United States. He said that more and more young people are turning above all against the planned deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

Egon Krenz reaffirmed the readiness of the GDR youth organization to continue to contribute resolutely to the consolidation of the anti-imperialist unity of action of the young generation alongside all progressive world youth.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRANCE

LD211844 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 21 Apr (ADN) -- Economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the GDR and France has developed positively since the fifth meeting of the Joint Government Commission in 1980. This was stated by the chairmen of the GDR-FRANCE Government Commission, Gerhard Beil and Henry Baquiast, at the sixth meeting held in Paris yesterday and today. The meeting was followed by the signing of a protocol and a work program for the period 1982-83. The documents set out the main points of further cooperation and measures for the continuous expansion of economic cooperation, and in them both sides state their intention of significantly developing foreign trade relations in the coming years.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER HAS TALKS IN BAGHDAD

AU211341 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 82 p 3

[Summary] Baghdad (ADN) -- "On Monday, Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, met with members of the Revolution Command Council and the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, minister of trade; and Tahir at-Tawfiq, minister of industry and minerals, in Baghdad." At the meetings, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the GDR minister expressed the interest and readiness of his country to participate in implementing the development projects of Iraq in the construction of roads, bridges and housing. The Iraqi partners in the talk expressed their wish to expand cooperation between the two countries. On Sunday the GDR minister visited various projects of GDR enterprises in Baghdad.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD212226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1437 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Apr (ADN) -- At the end of his visit to Iraq, Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister for construction, had a friendly meeting today with Taha Yasin, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, at which they both praised the high standard of relations between the GDR and Iraq. Wolfgang Junker gave details of the agreements signed between the two countries with regard to construction. Taha Yasin said that his country's government saw relations in this field as being capable of further expansion and would give every support to their further development. Minister Junker and the Iraqi minister for public works and housing, Muhammad Fadil, today signed an agreement on cooperation between their ministries through 1985.

TV PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

DW200953 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1800 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Regular feature "Prisma"; studio editor Rosi Ebner moderating]

[Summary] Kurt Seeger and Uschi Lehmann conducted an investigation into the benefits of an innovation by Engineer Hampel of the Luckenwalde Road Transport Enterprise which involves a device for governing speed on trucks and buses.

By the end of March, 170 vehicles had been equipped with the new device for presetting and automatically limiting the speed and thus saving fuel. To insure that 30,000 vehicles can be equipped with the new device by the end of the year, "and far more than 100,000 throughout the GDR thereafter, the minister of transportation has made the Potsdam Transportation Combine responsible for the speedy GDR-wide application of the instrument."

Well over 25 percent of the GDR territory is covered with forests which supply 17 percent of the raw materials a year obtained domestically. Horst Hermann reports: When the temperature change in winter began to melt the snow, millions of spruce trees in the Thuringer Wald broke under this heavy load. "Within just a few days the felling quotas envisaged for years ahead were arbitrarily taken over by the forces of nature; more than 4 million cubic meters of snow breakage in Suhl Bezirk, and 1.2 million cubic meters in the area of Suhl town and Suhl Kreis." The quantity of this breakage just about corresponds to "half of the yearly woodcutting rate in the GDR." According to a forester, the greatest danger threatens from the pests which now can find plenty of wood, their nourishment, "such as the Spruce-Bark Beetle, the Tussock Moth and also the Spruce Web Sawfly. These are the most important ravaging pests harming the spruce." Entomologists count about 2,000 genera of bark beetles; 150 of them are known in our country, but each one of them is feared. The bark beetle population is exploding. Counteracting this development is beyond the strength of the forest rangers in view of the breakage. The extreme seriousness of the situation demands "extraordinary measures and extraordinary efforts."

What the forest rangers need are helping hands and hard work, because wind and weather play a role, the technical options are limited, and "any hour passing unused increases the danger to the forest. For this reason the enterprises of the town of Suhl and of Suhl Kreis have been obligated to extend assistance with personnel. Yet, there are considerable discrepancies between the number of people required and that actually sent to help." Since the beginning of the "help action," the Suhl combine for electric appliances failed to dispatch 24 of the 35 required people, and the Suhl vehicle and hunting weapons plant, which has a labor force of as many as 5,000 people, sent just 20 instead of 30 helpers. The director of the hunting weapons plant said that lower-level managers of the plant probably feared for the plan fulfillment of their respective departments if they sent personnel to the forests. He promised to live up to the task levied on his plant under the emergency action for the forests.

Last weekend nearly 11,000 people of Suhl went to the woods to help, and many brigades have included wood-saving tasks in their brigade commitments. This help by the people is important because "the damage to the forests cannot be eliminated in a single-stroke action but will take a great deal of persistence and labor."

In their letter to Erich Honecker the participants in the Central Committee seminar for combines and party secretaries mentioned their proposed efforts with regard to the fullest possible utilization and exploitation of energy source, raw materials and materials. Gerhard Jansch reports on this with the example of automobile tires:

The Berlin tire plant is the biggest tire retreading enterprise in the GDR. The plants' deputy director, Jaeckel, said that "the Berlin tire plant could well supply the GDR economy this year with an extra 60,000 retreaded truck tires." All this under the proviso, however, that the plant receives the required used tires. "At present, however, the supply of carcasses is inadequate for meeting that target." This being attributed to the failure of some economic sectors to meet their obligations in that respect.

"A corresponding law underscores the urgency of used tire delivery. Under this law social consumers may receive tires only if they prove that they have delivered a corresponding number of retreadable used tires. And this produces problems in the transportation sector, in the construction branch and in agriculture. The regulation for agriculture says that 5 used tires must be delivered for 10 replacement tires. If we proceed from the number of tire replacements for agriculture last year, then this sector delivered 40,000 used tires less than it should have."

Horst Weiss, deputy minister for the chemical industry, stated upon inquiry that it is planned to "apply the law much more consistently. In keeping with the law a new tire will be supplied only if a used tire is turned in. This applies particularly to the large tires used in the construction and transport sectors and in agriculture."

HONECKER RECEIVES MPR MILITARY DELEGATION

LD191258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1208 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- On Monday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State and National Defense Council, received the Mongolian military delegation visiting the GDR, led by Col Gen Jarantayn Abhia, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and defense minister.

The general secretary described the visit by the military delegation as a further contribution to deepening the close friendship and cooperation between the Marxist-Leninist parties, peoples and armies of the two fraternal countries. In view of the dangerously tense international situation caused by the most reactionary circles of imperialism in the United States and NATO, the working people and soldiers of the GDR are making great efforts to strengthen the GDR all round, reliably to defend its achievements side by side with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states of the socialist community and thereby safeguard peace as humanity's most precious possession. These achievements were an eloquent expression of the firm alliance with the SED and its policy, aimed at the welfare of the people and at safeguarding peace.

Col Gen Abhia, thanking him for his hospitality, said that in firm class solidarity and brotherhood-in-arms with the forces of the USSR, the soldiers of the Mongolian People's Army view their most important task as being to protect their socialist homeland and peace. In recognition and appreciation of outstanding services in strengthening the brotherhood-in-arms and cooperation between the two countries, Erich Honecker conferred the Scharnhorst Order on Minister Abhia.

MPR Embassy Reception

LD192136 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The Mongolian defense minister, Col Gen Abhia, and the Mongolian ambassador, Dulmaa, gave a reception in Berlin tonight. Present were GDR Defense Minister, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, other high-ranking officers, First Deputy Foreign Minister Herbert Krolikowski, and the commander in chief of the Soviet Armed Forces Group in Germany, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev. Col Gen Abhia conferred honors on generals and officers of the National People's Army in appreciation of their services in deepening the brotherhood-in-arms between the armed forces of both countries.

During the day the Mongolian military delegation visited the Rudolf Gyptner Unit of the National People's Army. Artillerymen demonstrated their high military skills. A meeting with Erich Honecker this morning was marked by the determination to reliably defend socialism and peace.

Delegation Visits Military Academy

AU201044 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Summary] Dresden (ADN) -- "On Saturday the military delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic acquainted itself with the contribution of the 'Friedrich Engels' Military Academy toward high fighting strength and combat readiness of the National People's Army [NVA]." Lt Gen Hans Wiesner, head of the military academy, cordially welcomed the Mongolian delegation headed by Col Gen Jarantayn Abhia, Mongolian defense minister. Lt Gen Wiesner reported on the tasks of the military academy as the highest education institution of the NVA and accompanied the guests on a tour through the academy.

WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI CONCLUDES VISIT 21 APRIL

Report on Arrival

LD211804 Warsaw PAP in English 1703 GMT 21 Apr 82

[By PAP correspondents]

[Text] Budapest, 21 Apr (PAP) -- A Polish party-state delegation led by the PUWP CC First Secretary, Premier and Chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski arrived today on an official visit paid at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Republic.

At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport, bedecked with Polish and Hungarian flags, Wojciech Jaruzelski was greeted by First Secretary of the HSWP CC Janos Kadar, Hungarys Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and other personalities.

After a drive to the centre of Budapest an official ceremony of greeting the Polish party-state delegation was held outside parliament in the presence of huge crowds which also lined the flag-decked route from the airport.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar inspected the guard of honour. From the Kossuth Square, the guests and the hosts left for the residence of the Polish delegation.

Wojciech Jaruzelski laid a wreath with white-and-red ribbon at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier as well as flowers at the monument to Poland's and Hungary's common hero, Gen Jozef Bem, who distinguished himself in defence of the Hungarian revolution of 1848-49.

Taking part in the talks chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar were, on the Polish side: member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary, Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, First Secretary of the PUWP Committee in Lodz Tadeusz Czechowicz, PUWP CC Secretary Marian Orzechowski, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Democratic Party CC Alfred Beszterda, Vice-Premier Jerzy Ozdowski, head of the Council of Ministers Office, member of the Martial Council of National Redemption Gen Michal Janiszewski, Poland's Ambassador to Hungar Tadeusz Pietrzak. On the Hungarian side: member of the Political Bureau of the HSWP CC, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the HSWP CC Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP CC, Chairman of the National Planning Office, Vice-Premier Lajos Faluvegi, member of the HSWP CC, National Defence Minister Gen Lajos Czinege, member of the HSWP CC, head of the HSWP CC Foreign Department Janos (?Berecz) Secretary of State, head of the Foreign Ministry Janos Nagy, member of the HSWP CC, Chairman of the National Council of Cooperative Industries Istvan Szabo, Hungarian Ambassador to Poland Jozsef Garamvoelgyi.

Talks are attended by advisers and experts of the two sides.

Jaruzelski-Kadar Talks

LD211930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Polish-Hungarian official talks began at 1100 today in the parliament building in Budapest. The delegations are led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar. During the talks prospects were examined for the development of bilateral relations between the states. It was stressed that our two countries constitute an inseparable part of the economic, political and defense community in which the main pillar is our great ally, the Soviet Union.

In the face of growing threats from aggressive circles of imperialism both sides are determined to consolidate the Warsaw Pact and to make better use of the collossal possibilities in multilateral cooperation, integration and cooperation created by CEMA. It was stated that there are conditions for considerable increase in bilateral cooperation between Poland and Hungary, and for raising it to higher quantitative and qualitative levels. It was stated during the talks that economic sanctions used by the United States and by some other capitalist countries under American pressure are a warning signal not only for Poland but for the entire world socialist system. At the same time Poland and Hungary strongly support detente and the consolidation of peace on our continent and fully support proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev concerning the slowing down of nuclear arms race.

Late in the afternoon at the MSZMP Central Committee offices a friendly meeting took place between Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The further development of cooperation between the two parties and states was discussed.

The Hungarian side accepted with understanding steps made in Poland, as a result of which tragedy was averted, in order to foil plans to distort the correlation of forces in Europe and in order to save the Polish state. By the independent Polish decision foundations have been created for real national renewal, which facilitates the consistent introduction of the political line outlined by the Ninth PZPR Congress.

Kadar, Jaruzelski Toasts

LD221056 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Budapest, 21 Apr (MTI) -- Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski conducted talks today afternoon in the headquarters of the HSWP Central Committee in Budapest.

Discussions were held also between the members of the Hungarian and Polish negotiating teams in the afternoon about issues of common interest.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the Hungarian Council of Ministers jointly hosted a dinner in the parliament in honour of the Polish party and state delegation. Toast addresses were delivered at the event by Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

In his toast address at the dinner given in honour of the Polish party and state delegation on Wednesday, the HSWP CC first secretary emphasized:

"Our talks today also prove that our friendship rests on firm foundations, there is identity of views on issues discussed by our parties and governments, and we have firm intentions to further develop our relations multifariously. We are deeply convinced that your current visit will contribute to the expansion and intensification of the historical friendship and fraternal cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples."

Janos Kadar went on to say that under the leadership of the working class' revolutionary party, the Hungarian working people registered socialist achievements with hard work and defended these through a difficult struggle. They had to face an open counter-revolutionary attack 25 years ago. "Our strength was multiplied by the internationalist assistance extended by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as well as by the support from the progressive forces the world over," underlined Janos Kadar.

"Today the working people's power is firm in Hungary and we are working under peaceful and normal conditions on the realization of the resolutions adopted by the 12th party congress and for the implementation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan," pointed out the HSWP CC first secretary.

Continuing he stated, "The Polish people are passing through a hard period of history. Amidst the complicated international conditions and attacks by external and internal hostile forces, they have to rectify the distortions that erupted in the earlier years of socialist construction, and they must isolate attempts and manifestations hostile to socialism. The unity and leadership of the United Polish Workers' Party have to be restored in practice and the confidence of the working masses has to be regained. With the cohesion of the communists, all patriotic forces and on the basis of a forward-looking programme, the country has to be led to the path of socialist consolidation and further social-economic advancement."

Janos Kadar went on to say in his toast address:

"At the time of deepening crisis in Poland, seeing the achievements of socialism endangered, we Hungarian communists, Hungarian people, followed the events with concern and solidarity with the forces of socialism. We received with understanding the Polish leaders' sovereign decision last December and their firm measures which raised a barrier before the hostile forces' efforts for a civil war, which defended the people's state and created the basic conditions for socialist development, restored law and order. I can assure you that our party, government and people support the struggle of the Polish communists, Polish patriots for defending the achievements of socialism. Our Polish friends can reckon with the internationalist solidarity of our party and people's," stressed the HSWP CC first secretary.

"The recognition is growing all over the world that the vital task of our times is the preservation of peace and the maintenance of the results of detente. Extremist imperialist forces' attempts at upsetting the balance of forces and at escalating the armament race enhance the international tension. Particularly dangerous and opposed to the general interests of the European peoples are the measures which, under the pretext of the Polish developments, question the realities that have emerged since the Second World War and which seek to unilaterally annul the principles laid down in highly important international treaties. The political and economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland, attempts at intervention into the domestic affairs of sovereign states and the propaganda campaigns being waged against the socialist countries are all incompatible with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki agreements.

"The Soviet Union, the socialist countries -- including Hungary -- are making great endeavours for hindering the deterioration of the international situation and to diminish the dangers posed to nations' peace and security. The Hungarian People's Republic fully supports the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and the proposals outlined by Leonid Brezhnev in his interview to PRAVDA and in his speech to the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions."

Janos Kadar stated, "We are convinced that in the present situation the intensification of socialist economic integration within the frames of the CMEA is of determinative significance in the successful implementation of socialist construction tasks. The uniform stand and strengthening of the cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty member countries play an outstanding role in the maintenance and defence of international peace and security.

"Our party firmly professes that through the active unity of the world's progressive and peace-loving forces peace and security can be defended in Europe and throughout the world. We support the maintenance of international relations, negotiated settlement of disputed questions, peaceful coexistence of countries with divergent social systems and their cooperation in various spheres. In accordance with the above, the Hungarian Government is invariably willing to hold constructive dialogue with responsible, leading personalities of the capitalist countries," said Janos Kadar.

In his toast address, Wojciech Jaruzelski lauded the fraternal friendship between the Hungarian and Polish peoples, engaged in building socialism, and the fraternal relations between the two parties.

"Our parties, which are linked by common ideology and which draw on the results of the Soviet Communist Party and the experiences of the socialist countries, have common objectives. This was fully corroborated also by our talks today," emphasized Jaruzelski and went on to say:

"Hungary knows particulary well what a counter-revolution supported by foreign anti-socialist centres can do. In this struggle the enemy does not shrink from any method including mass terror and fratricidal conflict.

"Our country too has passed through a period of sharpened class struggle pregnant with utmost danger. The grave mistakes committed in economic and social policies, the gross violation of the Leninist norms caused a crisis of confidence in the party, within the working class and basic social layers. This was exploited by the enemy for its anti-socialist, anti-state and economy-devastating activities. It wanted to continue the process of disrupting the socialist community in our country. The imperialist design which could not be realized in Hungary and then in Czechoslovakia, would have succeeded in Poland.

"We succeeded in averting the tragedy and crossing the schemes aimed at upsetting the balance of forces in Europe as well as in defending the Polish state. On the basis of our sovereign decision, with our own forces we hindered the counter-revolution. With the elimination of anarchy, restoration of public order, and guaranteeing of citizens' security, we evolved the conditions for true national renaissance," pointed out Jaruzelski.

"The decision to introduce emergency was difficult but inevitable. However, we are aware that it is only the starting point, a durable solution of our problems can only by our political nature. This was the guideline determined by the 9th PUWP Congress. We are striving for its consistent realization and searching for solutions which will not only enrich the leadership role of the Marxist-Leninist Party but also render possible consensus among all the patriotic forces of the Polish nation and ensure their genuine participation in socialist Poland's social and political life. Only destructive forces, political adventurists and the enemies of socialism will remain outside the frames of consensus and we will fight against them," declared Jaruzelski.

Continuing his toast speech, Jaruzelski said "our countries are inseperable constituents of the economic, political, and defense community whose main support is our great friend and ally, the Soviet Union. In face of the growing danger, we have to strengthen the Warsaw Treaty and exploit more intensively the huge possibilities for multifarious cooperation and integration offered by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

"The economic snactions applied by the United States and some other capitalist countries under its pressure, serve as a warning not only for Poland but for the entire socialist world system" said the Polish leader.

"The aggressive imperialist circles have again tried to disturb the balance of forces by imposing the armament race on peoples. Its new wave would result in dangerous and irreversible economic and military consequences and would influence the European situation in particular. Poland and Hungary have taken firm steps for years for the consolidation of detente and peace on our continent. We will continue to work untiringly for this objective.

"We can witness a new wave of anti-war movement in the West apparent also in various peace movements there. We can observe the activity of the forces of reason and realism. Leonid Brezhnev's suggestions regarding the reduction of missiles and nuclear weapons are getting ever increasing support. We fully endorse these proposals and see a starting point there which could set off the process leading back to the policy of constructive co-existence," said Wojciech Jaruzelski in his toast speech.

PAP on Jaruzelski Remarks

LD212256 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Report on speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, at a banquet given in his honor by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the Hungarian parliament building on 21 April]

[Text] Budapest, 21 Apr (PAP) -- In a speech Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, expressed sincere gratitude for the fraternal reception, and the political support and assistance which Hungary has been giving Poland.

Referring to events which once occurred in Hungary, Jaruselski noted: Our country has also experienced a period of acute [word indistinct] danger [words indistinct]. Serious mistakes committed in economic and social policy and a profound violation of Leninist principles in the life of the party led to a crisis of confidence among the working class and the fundamental layers of society. The enemy has used this for anti-socialist, anti-state activities, destroying the country's economy.

The process of dismantling the socialist community was supposed to begin in our country. The goal which imperialism failed to achieve first in Hungary and then in Czechoslovakia was meant to be realized in Poland. We managed to forestall a tragedy, to frustrate the plans to upset the alignment of forces in Europe and to protect the Polish state. [Passage indistinct] that these words are particularly well understood in your country.

In Poland we are consistently creating conditions in which it will be possible to bring about a renewal, developing socialist democracy while increasing the strength of the socialist state. We are giving new impetus to cooperation with the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party, and with all patriotic forces and social and professional groups which base themselves on socialism.

Both our countries are an inalienable and integral part of the economic, political and defense community of which the main bulwark is our great friend and ally, the Soviet Union. In the face of growing threats we must strengthen the Warsaw Pact and make far more intensive use of the immense opportunities for mutlilateral cooperation, integration and coordination provided by CEMA.

The conditions also exist for a considerable increase in bilateral cooperation between Poland and Hungary and for it to be raised to a decisively higher level both in terms of quantity and quality. The development and complexity of the international political and economic situation makes it necessary to think about the future well in advance and to make much more use of the opportunities for real, long-term integration within the socialist community. The economic sanctions introduced by the United States and -- under U.S. pressure -- certain other capitalist countries are a warning signal not only for Poland but for the entire world socialist system.

The aggressive circles of imperialism have made their latest attempt to upset the balance of forces. They are foisting the murderous arms race on the people. Its new phase would bring with it menacing, irreversible economic and military consequences [words indistinct] would influence the situation in Europe. For many years Poland and Hungary have worked resolutely for detente and to strengthen peace on our continent. We will untiringly continue this line.

We are witnessing the upsurge of a new wave of anti-war sentiment in the West. This has shown itself in the recent peace marches. We are observing actions by the forces of sanity and realism. The proposals for curbing nuclear missile armaments put forward by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev are gaining ever more support. We fully support these proposals. We regard them as a point from which the process of returning to a policy of constructive coexistence could begin.

Delegation Departs

LD212110 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The Polish party and state delegation led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski has left Budapest for home.

The delegation arrived in our country early this morning. At the official talks, the two delegations were led by Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

FRIGYES PUJA VISITS SWEDEN, HOLDS TALKS

Received by Prime Minister

LD201516 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The Swedish prime minister has received Frigyes Puja. Prime Minister Falldin and the Hungarian foreign minister reviewed the two countries' relations. Then Frigyes Puja visited a factory of the large Swedish auto manufacturer Saab-Scania.

At the Hungarian-Swedish foreign ministerial talks begun yesterday and at a reception in the evening it was stressed that although the two countries hold differing views on the causes of the worsening of the international situation, they agree that the East-West dialogue must be continued and the results of detente obtained so far must be safeguarded.

MTI on Talks

LD201242 Budapest MTI in English 1152 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Stockholm, 20 Apr (MTI) Both parties hold the beginning of the Hungarian-Swedish foreign ministerial talks successful. Frigyes Puja and his host, Ola Ullsten, stressed in their toasts at a gala dinner on Monday that both Hungary and Sweden took many important tendencies of the present international situation as alarming. In spite of the diverging views on the reasons for the unfavorable situation, both parties are convinced that the achievements of detente should be safeguarded, the arms race should be checked and in order to reach this target East-West talks are required at all levels and forums. In this spirit, they expressed satisfaction with the many-sided development of the Hungarian-Swedish relations and stressed that further efforts would be made to promote cooperation.

Swedish premier Thorbjorn Falldin received Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja in this office on Thursday [as received]. They surveyed issues related to Hungarian-Swedish relations.

In the afternoon King Carl Gustav XVI of Sweden is to receive Frigyes Puja.

Holds Press Conference

LD202208 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The Hungarian foreign minister has summed up the results of his official discussions at an international press conference in Stockholm. Frigyes Puja said that the two countries' relations have developed successfully in the last decade and that there is every prospect for continuing relations at a higher level than to date.

Speaking about the international situation, Frigyes Puja expressed the Hungarian standpoint and stressed that in the present complex international situation Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for holding a Soviet-American summit meeting is of special interest. Frigyes Puja said that it is also extremely important that an agreement be reached in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. For if the U.S. missiles are deployed in Europe, then the Warsaw Treaty countries will be obliged to take measures to restore the military balance.

Frigyes Puja was received today by the Swedish King and by Prime Minister Falldiu, and then he paid a courtesy call to the president of Parliament.

More on Press Conference

LD211120 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Stockholm, 20 Apr (MTI) -- "The world has a number of complicated problems and that is why we hold timely Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for a Soviet-US summit which naturally must be thoroughly prepared," emphasized Hungarian foreign minister in his press conference in Stockholm on Tuesday. He has been in Sweden for an official visit since Monday.

Frigyes Puja went on to point out that both Budapest and Stockholm expect that the Madrid meeting would result in a resolution to call a European military detente and disarmament confernece which will be in the interest of entire Europe.

"Towards this, however, the continent's political atmosphere, grossly poisoned by the NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles, must be improved radically. The stationing of 572 missiles in West Europe would also endanger Hungary's security and upset the balance of forces in Europe and even globally, because in character these are strategic weapons," emphasized Frigyes Puja and stated, "that is why if no agreement is reached in Geneva and missiles are placed in Europe, the Warsaw Treaty countries would be compelled to take adequate measures to restore the balance of military forces."

Speaking of Hungarian-Swedish relations, Frigyes Puja pointed out that these have developed dynamically in the past 10-15 years and scope exists for their further development.

After the press conference Frigyes Puja paid a courtesy call on Ingemund Bengtsson, speaker of the Riksdag (legislature), and then visited Olof Palme, chairman of the Social Democratic Labor Party and leader of the opposition.

During the day the Hungarian minister was received by Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin. Their discussion also covered world economic situation. They agreed that protectionist dangers threaten world trade and emphasized that everything must be done in international economic organizations to safeguard normal trade relations free from discriminations.

As the closing part of his official visit, Frigyes Puja paid a courtesy call on Swedish King Carl XVI Gustaf.

Frigyes Puja saw Stravinsky's Ballets in the Stockholm Royal Opera on Tuesday evening.

The Hungarian foreign minister is to leave for Helsinki on Wednesday.

PUJA ARRIVES IN FINLAND TO HOLD TALKS 21 APRIL

LD211620 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs is holding talks in Helsinki. Frigyes Puja arrived from Sweden. He is scheduled to hold 3 days of talks in the Finnish capital.

Condemns Western Sanctions

LD212204 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] In Helsinki the Hungarian-Finnish foreign ministerial talks have begun. Frigyes Puja, who after his visit to Sweden arrived today in the Finnish capital, stressed that from the viewpoint of the detente and disarmament process the successful continuation of the Madrid meeting will be necessary. Frigyes Puja and Stenback evaluated identically or similarly the most important international issues. On the situation in Poland they agreed that the crisis must be resolved by the Polish people themselves and both condemned the Western economic sanctions policy. Stenback recalled that, according to the Finnish position, such a policy harms only Poland. However, Finland, in proportion to its strength, wants to contribute precisely to the recovery.

Puja's Activities Reported

LD220948 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The Hungarian foreign minister this morning visited the headquarters of the Finnish-Hungarian Association and the Hungarian Cultural and Scientific Center in Helsinki. Writing in connection with Frigyes Puja's visit to Finland, the local papers stress that bilateral relations are untroubled and that the main issues of the international situation were appraised in a similar way at the talks of the foreign ministers.

HAVASI HIGHLIGHTS ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS

WA221500 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 3 April 82 p 3

[Article by Secretary of the MZMP Central Committee Farenc Havasi]

[Excerpts] The primary, widely accepted goal of our economic policies is the achievement of economic equilibrium. The experiences of the past few years have eminently proved that given the actual and expected international political situation, the continuity of our development, the preservation of our achievements and of our standard of living may be best assured by an even more consistent execution of the Central Committee's December 1978 Decree, reaffirmed by the twelfth party congress.

We emphasize this despite the fact that the obvious results of our economic policies, pursued since 1979, for improving economic equilibrium and preserving living standards may be readily seen without any in-depth analysis. But to mention only the most salient facts: Since 1979 the imbalance of hard currency trade moderated each year, and by and large the balance in ruble trade evolved according to plans. Our hard currency exports have increased by 20 percent during the past three years despite the prolonged recession in the capitalist world and trade discrimination. The growth of external indebtedness has been slowed, and our total debts have virtually remained unchanged since 1979. We can meet our financial obligations in an orderly fashion. Despite the difficult economic conditions we have succeeded in preserving the population's standard of living; the supply of consumer goods is satisfactory; food supplies are well balanced. During the past 3 years, industrial manpower has been reduced by 100,000 and the increase of productivity counterbalanced the effect of diminished labor in the majority of industrial sectors.

Improvements have been made in the use of energy and raw materials. In consequence of state support provided for financing energy-saving capital equipment and the price measures introduced, we used 2 million tons less liquid energy sources than in 1978 through savings or substitution with less expensive energy sources. In the past year we have also succeeded in increasing the use of coal among energy sources.

External circumstances have generated tasks which once again required extraordinary efforts. But despite this, according to preliminary statistical date, we succeeded in carrying out our two-pronged economic policy in 1981: essentially the economy evolved according to the basic directives laid down in the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The national income increased by 2 percent and industrial output advanced by 2.3 percent compared to the previous year. Industrial development also exhibited an increased differentiation: output in some sectors changed between 80 to 130 percent. Although agricultural production fell below the planned level it still comfortably assured food supplies. External equilibrium evolved according to the plan: a small surplus has appeared in hard currency commodity trade, and the standard of living, instead of remaining at the 1980 level as planned, increased. Some improvement in the country's economic structure as well as in the flexibility of response to market demand could be observed during the past year. Energy supplies and demand were in equilibrium. Despite the observed economic development, energy use declined by 0.7 percent compared to 1980. This favorable tendency may be attributed, among other things, to intensified efforts to conserve energy and rationalize its use.

Despite this overall picture showing an increased ability of the economy to adjust to the new circumstances, we have also encountered some unfavorable experiences. It is noteworthy, for example, that although industry grew in 1981, its competitiveness and commodity structure continued to lag. The number of enterprises which forego opportunities to improve the qualitative aspects of their activities in favor of short-run results is still significant. The past year's modifications of economic regulators attempted to reduce the opportunities for this along with aiming to make enterprises more responsive to the needs of the national economy.

It was also unfavorable that the utilization of capital resources exceeded their production, although this excess was substantially less in 1981 than in the past years. A further reduction of this excess will be necessary in the future too.

The past 3 years have demonstrated that possibilities for improving equilibrium through moderating growth and reducing the domestic consumption of resources, primarily investment, are becoming exhausted. For this reason we count on the improved efficiency and functioning of enterprises in the future. The most important task is to strengthen entrepreneurship through greater individual initiative, responsibility, thus competitiveness, in order to better satisfy demands. The new approach, the result of a battery of policies, should inevitably lead to increased differentiation of personal incomes throughout the economy. In the long run, our policy objectives concerning economic equilibrium and the standard of living may succeed only if general growth is accompanied by favoring the successful and restricting the less successful producers.

We have recognized that development of the socialist society consists not only of perfecting the inherited and transformed property and class relations: It is necessary, in addition, to constantly adjust the administrative-institutional framework of economic management, the methods of guiding society and those of planning to changing internal and fast-moving external conditions.

In the practice of national planning, it will be necessary to work out broader, more carefully considered, consistent alternatives to changing economic conditions than hitherto. Planning must be open to feasible alternatives and must have a flexible time horizon. For the successful handling of possible, unanticipated changes, the role of reserves in planning and in decisionmaking should be increased.

It is expedient to interpret the relationship between planning and the regulatory system by regarding regulation as the principal means of establishing basic proportions in the economy.... Among other things the role of credit should be increased.

It is decisive to assure an increased mobility of the country's capital resources and the creation of a mechanism for the reallocation of resources promoting the flow of resources from uneconomical into economical fields of production.... Better foundations for economic decisions are inconceivable without precise knowledge of the relative and absolute levels of profitability. This, on the other hand, depends on the extent to which the price system guides producers and consumers and helps in the realization of our economic policies despite the inevitable presence of the state subsidy system.

Similar considerations must also prevail in the regulation of income. As a basic requirement it may be said that the wage system should not restrict the effectiveness of decisions aimed at increasing profitability.

The process of modernizing the organization and management of enterprises is also in progress. In our industrial structure there is room for larger producers with complex organizations, as well as for smaller ones capable of responding flexibly to changing market conditions. As a result of the almost 2-year-old practice of examining and reorganizing industrial enterprises, the number of independent producers has increased by 140. Although it is too early at this point to evaluate the impact of these reorganizations, we can already say, that they have not disrupted supplies, and, in general, production at the newly independent producing units has been characterized by above average dynamism.

It is also necessary to look at the relationship between the state and the enterprises. The old, outdated practice of exacting obligations must cease and a larger role must be given [in directing enterprises] to supervisory committees and to the Chamber of Commerce. All these may help in strengthening the elements of partnership in the system of economic management....

The recently introduced regulations pertaining to socialist small businesses are relevant. These new businesses are still in their initial period. Interest in them varies according to their forms and areas of activity. In general, interest in small coops and business work partnerships is greater than interest in the other forms. By the end of February, the number of socialist small businesses exceeded 600 and interest in them is expected to increase further in this year. Variants of the new system, for example business operation by contract, may generally be called successful; they have contributed to satisfying the population's demands. We continue to assist and encourage this, and we expect that in the future local councils and even large enterprises will participate more actively in the organization work and utilize available opportunities better.

In the execution of our economic policies and our administrative-organizational tasks not only the economic but also the social aspects play an important role. It is increasingly true that in our successes and failures the human factor becomes clearly perceptible. Realistic attitudes and the initiative, creativity, responsibility and competence which flow from them, as well as orderliness and discipline all tend to gain in importance. In this respect the enhancement of workplace democracy and the socialist work emulation are important....

EIGHTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS

Agenda Reported

LD211332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum begins in Warsaw tomorrow. It will be devoted to economic issues. The agenda includes the report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo entitled: For Consistent Implementation of the Resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress for Overcoming the Crisis; implementation of the economic reform and strengthening social justice; and the government report entitled: Fundamental Plans of the Government for the Economy.

It is planned that as well as the plenary session, problem teams will also hold meetings.

Jaruzelski Opens Plenum 22 Apr

LD220946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, devoted to economic issues, began at about 1100. It is being chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who opened the session. He greeted the invited guests, the chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, Roman Malinowski, and the chairman of the SD Central Committee, Edward Kowalczyk.

JARUZELSKI RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST 21 APR

LD212126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] After concluding an official visit of friendship to the Hungarian People's Republic, the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, returned to Warsaw late tonight.

PZPR MEMBERSHIP CHANGES, DISMISSALS NOTED

LD212018 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Apr (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU published a report prepared by the Organization Department of the PZPR Central Committee on the implementation of the decisions of the Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. The first part of the report deals with actions aimed at strengthening the party's ties with the working class and with all the people and at a fuller utilization of the institutions of socialist democracy. All the voivodship committees have carried out deep and critical analyses of contacts by members of the party leadership and national political figures with primary party organizations and workers' collectives at enterprises. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo recommended that all party committees and organizations in March and April carry out an appraisal of the political situation in primary party organizations and of the activity and stances of all party members.

Workers' and rural aktiv groups attached to party committees and to regional centers of party work have been formed in 31 voivodships, and they will be formed in the remainder before the middle of May. Party committees are encouraging the formation of social consultative commissions representing workers' collectives at enterprises.

By the end of March over 6,000 committees of national rebirth and 1,900 initiative groups had been formed throughout Poland, most of them being in the Pila, Katowice, Przemysl and Opole Voivodships. The committees are functioning at 2,000 production enterprises and the initiative groups are functioning at 1,000 enterprises.

Within the framework of the party-wide discussion on the subject of the draft ideological-program declaration "What We Are Struggling For, What We Are Striving Toward," meetings have been held in 60-80 percent of the primary party organizations so far. It is necessary in connection with this to postpone the conclusion of the discussions, a proposal is being made to the effect that the new version of the draft which has been drawn up on the basis of the discussion should also be submitted for discussion so that it might be possible to call the declaration a matter for the whole party.

A special teaching program has been drawn up, the aim of which is to popularize the program of the 9th PZPR Congress.

With the aim of strengthening the ideological, political and organizational unity of the party, the voivodship party committees in March conducted analyses and evaluations of various movements, bodies, forums and seminars which were of an extra-statutory character in their area and took decisions on discontinuing their activity. At the present time there is no activity within the framework of extra-statutory bodies being conducted in the party.

The majority of committees are implementing the Politburo recommendation on conducting explanatory talks through June with members and candidate members of the party, who are not observing regulations and who are not implementing party decisions.

Committees, party organizations and party control commissions are continuing actions aimed at purifying the party of people who violate statutory and moral norms. In March out of the 44,500 people who were struck off the PZPR membership list, 26,300 [59 percent] were excluded for passiveness toward party efforts to re-establish social calm, for not carrying out the decisions of the party leadership or of their own party organization.

Among the 4,233 excluded from the party, 1,618 [38.2 percent] were duplicitous people who breached party discipline or demonstratively did not fulfill statutory commitments; 356 people were excluded from the party as a result of an evaluation of their moral and ethical character; and 73 people were excluded for the poor execution of their official duties. The majority of decisions on removal from the list [82 percent] and exclusion [57 percent] were taken by primary party organizations.

The press, radio and television is constantly intensifying the struggle against anti-socialist views, subversive propaganda and exposing the anti-Polish aims of our enemies.

In accordance with the plan of action adopted after the Seventh Central Committee Plenum, the first national theoretical-ideological party conference was held in Warsaw on 2-3 April.

The Central Committee Science and Education Department has been working since March on the inclusion of party scientific establishments and Marxist scientists into the ideological political activity of the party.

As to the introduction of economic reform and the realization of economic priorities, numerous meetings and conferences devoted to the dissemination of the principles of reform have been held or planned in all voivodship committees and at major enterprises. Many primary party organizations are setting party tasks in this area for economists, engineers and technicians. Conferences have been held at many major industrial enterprises where problems of the rationalization of economic activity were considered.

Party committees and organizations are modifying the methods of party control and incentives in the new economic conditions. The main direction of work in this area is in the release of subjective factors of growth and economic efficiency.

The social results of the reforms are being analyzed. Preparations have been completed for the Eighth Central Committee Plenum which will be devoted to the tasks of the party in implementing socio-economic tasks this year.

The Central Committee cadre and organization departments are preparing drafts on new principles of cadre policy and also a code of conduct and the pragmatics [pragmatikal] of political party workers. The drafts will be submitted to the Central Committee Politburo. Within the framework of preliminary work on these documents, an analysis has been made of the situation among local political workers and notes have been prepared about their selection and improvement. A draft program has been worked out for political training of party workers.

Preparation is continuing for a Central Committee plenum on the problems of young people. The participation of young people in party activity and of young party members in youth organizations is being analyzed, and also that of representatives of youth organizations in local organs of power and state administration.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE VIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS

AU211651 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Apr 82 p 3

[The Government Press Bureau's information: "The Schedule of Government Tasks -- What Has Been Done and What Is Still To Be Done" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] ON 5 FEBRUARY 1982 THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS STIPULATED THE BASIC TASKS RESULTING FROM THE SPEECH MADE IN THE SEJM ON 25 JANUARY 1982 BY ARMY GEN WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL SALVATION AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, AND EXPLAINED THE DEADLINES FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION AND THE PERSONS RESPONSIBLE ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THIS IMPLEMENTATION.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISIONS WERE COMMUNICATED TO SOCIETY IN AN EXTENSIVE COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON 8 FEBRUARY 1982.

ON 17 APRIL THE GOVERNMENT PRESS BUREAU SUPPLIED JOURNALISTS WITH THE INFORMATION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APPOINTED TASKS.

THAT INFORMATION CONCERNS GROUPS OF PROBLEMS OF CRUCIAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR OVERCOMING OUR CRISIS, FOR SAFEGUARDING OUR NATIONAL EXISTENCE AND FOR CREATING CONDITIONS FOR THE INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY. THESE PROBLEMS ARE:

-- THE NATIONAL ECONOMY,

-- THE POPULATION'S SOCIAL AND LIVING CONDITIONS,

-- CULTURE, EDUCATION, HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENCE,

-- PUBLIC ORDER,

-- ORGANIZING COOPERATION WITH SOCIETY AND STREAMLINING THE WORK OF THE STATE APPARATUS.

Raw Materials and Motivation Are Decisive

THE PROBLEMS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY ARE MOST EXTENSIVELY REPRESENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S TASKS AND ARE DEALT WITH BY MOST MINISTRIES. THE BODIES THAT CONTINUE TO EXAMINE THESE PROBLEMS INCLUDE THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND THE COUNCIL FOR THE FOOD ECONOMY. THEY ARE ALSO SUBJECT TO THE ANALYSES AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM.

IN LINE WITH THE TASKS IMPOSED ON IT, THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PRESENTED A REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY AT THE BEGINNING OF 1982. This report was published by the press on 5 April and was used in verifying the government program for stabilizing the economy and overcoming the crisis and in correcting many more detailed measures. That verification has been completed, AND THE PROGRAM FOR STABILIZING THE ECONOMY IS AWAITING SCRUTINY. There is no doubt that changing economic circumstances will call for more amendments and modifications in the future as well.

The problems of industry, food production, CEMA cooperation, the country's balance of payments, investments, construction and small production deserve special attention within the great group of economic tasks. These problems are contained in the document adopted by the council of ministers on 5 February 1982.

The report on the state of the economy and the government program for stabilizing the economy and overcoming the crisis pose direct tasks of transforming the structure of the national economy and of implementing the economic reform.

THE DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, AS DRAWN UP BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, ON TRANSFORMING THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC STRUCTURE COVERS A PERIOD UP TO 1990. The draft's starting point is our situation in the sphere of raw and other materials and economic cooperation with foreign countries. The basic assumptions of the draft resolution are increases in industrial production for agriculture, development of production based on the domestic base of raw materials, pro-export production and changes in transportation to reduce the consumption and thus the import of crude oil.

The draft resolution provides for expanding cooperation with the CEMA countries and for reducing the dependence of our economy on imports from the developed capitalist countries. These measures must go hand in hand with suitable motivation activities in line with the assumptions of the economic reform and must include primarily efforts to strengthen the principle of self-financing and to suitably change the policy of manpower and fiscal and loan policy.

THE COMMISSION FOR THE ECONOMIC REFORM LAST MARCH EXAMINED THE DRAFT SYSTEM OF ANALYZING AND EVALUATING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ECONOMIC REFORM. Local control checks were carried out by teams of scientific workers and of employees of head offices.

AMONG OTHER THINGS CONTROL CHECKS WERE CARRIED OUT IN 42 STATE ENTERPRISES. The basic conclusions stemming from those control checks are:

-- It is necessary to supplement the legal normalization of some problems of the fiscal economic of enterprises and to work out a uniform list of the legal enactments in force in the individual areas of the management of enterprises and of the national economy.

-- It is necessary to adapt the accountability procedures in force in enterprises to the reformed economic-fiscal system,

-- It is necessary to strengthen the consultations with and the training of personnel in enterprises and the members of the reform teams in the sphere of solutions for implementation,

-- It is necessary to improve the system of circulating the information required for working out plans and for setting new prices in enterprises,

-- It is necessary to modernize the labor code, the qualification grades and other regulations connected with employment and wages in order to improve the motivation system.

It was noted that enterprises differ in their exploitation of new possibilities for action created by the economic reform.

CONTROL CHECKS WERE ALSO CARRIED OUT IN 16 VOIVODSHIP OFFICES AND 52 BASIC OFFICES (IN TOWNS, RURAL PARISHES AND TOWNS-RURAL PARISHES).

The checks established that officials' knowledge about the assumptions of the economic reform was inadequate. In many cases there are difficulties in the supply of raw and other materials. The voivodas do not expect pools of reserve manpower to develop because they count on the invigoration of agriculture, small production and those sectors of the industry that use domestic raw materials for production. The impact of the economic reform on the structure and on the kinds of performance by the local offices of state administration was also examined.

AS A RESULT OF THE CONSULTATIONS IN HAND AND THE VERIFICATION WORK, A NEW VERSION OF THE SYSTEM OF ANALYZING AND EVALUATING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE MECHANISMS OF THE ECONOMIC REFORM IS EMERGING. This new version will be discussed in May by the government, which will make the necessary decisions.

Toward Self-Sufficiency

IN THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW THE FOOD ECONOMY REQUIRED MUCH ATTENTION. WE COMPLETED THE WORK ON THE DRAFT PROGRAM FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT UP TO 1985 AND ON DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS UP TO 1990. THE PROGRAM'S MAIN ASSUMPTION IS ACHIEVING SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD PRODUCTION. THE DRAFT PROGRAM WAS DISCUSSED BY THE ZSL SUPREME COMMITTEE IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY. THE PROGRAM CONTINUES TO BE CONSULTED WITH RURAL COMMUNITIES, THE PZPR AND ZSL ECHELONS AND WITH THE INSTITUTIONS CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURAL SERVICES.

THE COMPREHENSIVE CONTROL CHECKS ORGANIZED BY THE ARMED FORCES INSPECTORATE ASSISTED BY EXPERTS FROM THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ECONOMY AND FROM THE SUPREME CHAMBER OF THE CONTROL HELPED TO ANALYZE THE STATE OF PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING WORK. THESE CONTROL CHECKS WERE GIVEN THE CODE NAME OF "SPRING 82."

The collective results of these checks were discussed at the 16 April session of the voivodas, agricultural secretaries of the PZPR voivodship committees, chairmen of the ZSL voivodship committees and plenipotentiaries of the national defense committees. The session drew up directives for further activities and for immediately eliminating all deficiencies and neglect.

The "Spring 82" control checks have shown that the main defects which have been impossible to eliminate as yet include the incomplete cultivation of farmlands, delays in overhauling machines and installations and shortages of production means.

According to the preliminary estimates of the Central Office of Statistics, the winter losses of rape, oats and wheat may be higher than long-term average losses.

It is expected that about 350,000 tons of seedling potatoes (80 percent of actual tasks) will be procured and supplied to farmers. The enterprises dealing with seeding materials delivered 85,000 tons of grains up to mid-March. It is expected that the supply of seeds of leguminous plants, grasses, root plants, corn, oleaginous plants (including fodder sunflower), alfalfa and Persian clover will be better than last year. There may be shortages of seeds of papilionaceous plants such as red clover and white bird's-foot, but the supply of horticultural seeds will be better.

The supply of mineral fertilizers for the 1982 yields is about the same as last year, although the supply of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers will be smaller. On the other hand, there will be greater amounts of potassium fertilizers.

The supply of plant protection chemicals -- most of them imported -- will not meet our needs. The government provided 100 million convertible zlotys to meet the needs of the first quarter in this regard, and 81 million of these zlotys have already been spent.

The supply of farming machines and equipment will not meet the needs, although it will be bigger than last year. The value of this supply is estimated at Z35 billion, but our needs are estimated at close on Z60 billion. In this situation the government decided to change the principles of equipment distribution. Machines will be allotted to voivodships in line with the size of net marketable production expressed in grain units per hectare of farmland.

Distinct improvements have been effected in the supply of spare parts produced by metallurgy and the machine industry, but the supply of products of the chemical and light industries is still inadequate and depends on imports.

The increased production of bituminous coal is expected to lead to an increase of 1 million tons in its supplies of agriculture.

Assistance From CEMA Countries

THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTIVITIES TO EXPAND ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH CEMA COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN PARTICULARLY INTENSIFIED. THIS ISSUE WAS ONE OF THE MAIN SUBJECTS OF TALKS DURING THE PARTY-STATE VISITS PAID BY THE POLISH DELEGATION UNDER PREMIER W. JARUZELSKI TO MOSCOW, BERLIN AND PRAGUE.

While preparing for those visits and other talks with the CEMA countries, a search was made primarily for opportunities to obtain additional raw materials, to jointly complete investments and to expand cooperation. Direct accords between enterprises and economic departments of our country and the CEMA countries are signed along the lines of general directives.

We still have difficulties in determining a completely even balance of payments, especially in the case of the second payment area. THE PRINCIPLES OF THE 1982 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS WERE LAID DOWN AT THE 9 MARCH SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. The accord signed in Frankfurt with representatives of the Western banks on 6 April 1982 was an important factor in the implementation of those principles.

Increased production, mainly export production, continues to be the basic factor. Despite continuing difficulties with raw and other materials, there was some improvement in that regard in the first quarter of this year.

We are working out a second version of the principles of developing a parity between the urban and rural incomes and a second version of systemic solutions to ensure improvements in the quality of products, construction and services.

In 1981 work was started to streamline the investment program and it was decided to stop the implementation of the central plan investments estimated to be worth Z374 billion. This included 419 investments earmarked for completion in the coming years, 71 investments (mainly construction and light industry investments) whose purpose was changed, and 116 investments, estimated to be worth Z216 billion, which were to be abandoned and whose machinery, materials and installations were to be used elsewhere.

Social and Living Conditions

THE GOVERNMENT HAS ADOPTED DECISIONS PROVIDING APPROPRIATE LIVING CONDITIONS FOR FAMILIES, AND PARTICULARLY FOR YOUNG COUPLES AND FAMILIES WITH MANY CHILDREN:

-- By its decision of 27 January 1982, the Council of Ministers set more favorable rules for granting credits to young couples for initial household expenses, raised the credit ceiling from Z70,000 to Z150,000, And allowed for the repayment of three-quarters of the credit (up to Z75,000) by the enterprise, provided that the borrower has worked at the enterprise for 5 years (the rules set forth in the decision have been specified by the minister of finance and the president of the Polish National Bank);

-- By its decision of 27 January 1982, the Council of Ministers prolonged the time for receiving a nursing allowance from 18 to 24 months for female employees, and to 36 months for mothers bringing up more than one child; at the same time, it raised by Z800 monthly allowances for single mothers bringing up children;

-- A number of facilities have been given to young specialists for resettling. This particularly applies to teachers, physicians and persons accepting jobs in farming.

To ease the burdens caused by the increased food prices, a system of compensations has been provided for families with many children and the less prosperous.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL STEPS ARE ALSO BEING TAKEN TO IMPROVE WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN 1982. One of them is the Council of Ministers decision providing additional financial funds to offset the increased costs of children and youths' vacations; the decision has authorized socialized enterprises to pay additional sums to the social fund, and the minister of finance to increase budgetary subsidies to youth organizations upon the motion of the ministers of education and upbringing, and of science, higher education and technology. Compensatory payments to local budgets will also increase.

The government Presidium tentatively examined a "REPORT ON CONDITIONS PROVIDED FOR YOUNG PEOPLE TO START THEIR LIVES AND PROFESSIONS" by the minister of labor, wages and social affairs. The report has proposed broad measures aimed at providing young people with better conditions for their start in life and profession. That program was drafted with the participation of representatives of youth organizations.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS UNDERTAKEN TO IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS FOR MINERS. On 19 March 1982, the government Presidium discussed the progress made in fulfilling those promises. According to the reports that were heard,

-- Provisions have been made for building 12,500 dwellings, including 5,700 cooperatives, for coal industry employees in 1982; including about 75,000 dwellings before the end of the 5-year period;

-- Notwithstanding the militarization of mine collectives after 13 December 1981, the principles of payments for free Saturdays and official holidays have been put into effect ahead of schedule;

-- This year miners will be additionally supplied with household equipment, furniture, radios, televisions, sports and tourist equipment worth about Z7 billion;

-- To better provide miners with market goods, a special enterprise has been founded; it will sell both rationed foodstuffs and manufactured goods.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS ALSO FOCUSED ON THE PROBLEM OF LIVING COSTS, PRICING AND MEASURES AGAINST EXCESSIVE INCOMES. The list of controlled commodity and service prices has been expanded. On 30 January 1982 the Council of Ministers' Economic Committee adopted a decision on the production of industrial goods of fundamental importance for supplying the population. The practice of fixing the prices of manufactured goods was checked at a number of enterprises, and in many cases prices were reduced. The state inspection of prices has been set up. Its obligations and the principles of cooperation with public inspections of prices have been determined.

Under the optional system, draft compensations have been provided for the increased prices of manufactured goods. Work on their final version continues. The drafters find it hard to specify the "average basket of consumer goods and services," which would effectively protect less prosperous families.

FINANCIAL SERVICES ARE TAKING PAINS TO RESIST THE ACCUMULATION OF EXCESSIVE INCOMES. Thus in January and February 1982, those services carried out 19,645 checks, revealing 2,738 tax offenses, as well as tax evasions totaling Z85 million. A sum of Z42 million was collected. To adapt taxation to the current conditions and needs, changes have been made or proposed in tax regulations. For example, taxation rates in craftmanship, payable in line with the so-called treasury charges and the tax card, have been increased by an average of 60 percent. To make taxation universal, to raise -- in connection with the increased costs of living -- the tax-exempted quota, and to mitigate progressive taxes, changes have been proposed in the principles of equalizing tax. The minister of finance has proposed measures to streamline the system of control and the principles of taxing the population's incomes. Their objective is to prevent the accumulation of excessive incomes.

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST PROFITEERING IS ALSO BEING WAGED TO PREVENT EXCESSIVE AND UNJUSTIFIED INCOMES. SINCE PUBLIC ORDER SERVICES INTENSIFIED THEIR ACTIVITY, THE NUMBER OF DETECTED PROFITEERING OFFENSES ALMOST DOUBLED.

IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE CURRENT YEAR,

-- 4,215 indictments were filed;

-- 2,839 proposals were submitted to boards for offenses;

-- 9,986 persons were fined a total of Z4.9 million;

-- Commodities worth more than Z86 million, hidden for profiteering purposes, were found in trade establishments;

-- More than Z185 million worth of commodities for profiteering were confiscated;

-- 2,370 offenses were reported to state administration and economic organs;

-- Property worth more than Z794 million, U.S. $72,000 and DM26,000, was confiscated in order to eventually persons suspected of profiteering. [as received]

Observing Law and Order

To ease the rigors of martial law, at its 1 April session, the Council of Ministers heard a report by the minister of internal affairs on the state of safety, law and order in the country, and a report by the minister of justice on the manifestations of social pathology and on measures taken to fight them. That problem was also discussed in the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers.

Activities in the sphere of fighting delinquency, protecting public order and consolidating legality have been based on the "PROGRAM FOR STABILIZING SOCIETY, PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY IN 1982," which was examined by the government Presidium and endorsed by the Council of Ministers chairman. That program has set tasks particularly concerning:

-- Resistance to hostile activity against the political and economic interests of the state;

-- Educational measures to boost discipline and to prevent delinquency;

-- Fighting economic offenses and crimes;

-- Propaganda activity;

-- Organizational and implementing activities.

The minister of internal affairs presented a PLAN FOR THE GRADUAL MITIGATION OF MARTIAL LAW RESTRICTIONS, AND FOR PROVIDING CONDITIONS FOR THE MITIGATION. In a press interview, the minister presented the theses of his plan to the public. At its 1 April 1982 session, the Council of Ministers heard a report on the implementation of the plan. In particular, obligatory permits have been abolished for travel from one voivodship to another. Moreover, curfew hours have been reduced, and the number of published periodicals has increased. Automatic telephone communications within voivodships have been restored for the public, as well as the nonautomatic international ones for the needs of industry, foreign trade and banking.

The Council of Ministers has endorsed DRAFT ACTS ON THE TREATMENT OF TEENAGERS, ON THE TREATMENT OF ADULTS EVADING WORK OR TRAINING, AND ON FIGHTING ALCOHOLISM. The legal solutions proposed for those problems were highlighted in the press communique on the 1 April 1982 Council of Ministers session.

Cooperation, Accord

ON 22 FEBRUARY 1982, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' COMMITTEE FOR TRADE UNIONS PRESENTED FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION A DOCUMENT CONCERNING POLITICAL PREMISES FOR THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. THE DISCUSSION IS NOW GOING ON IN ALL COMMUNITIES. ITS RESULTS WILL BE STUDIED.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' SOCIOPOLITICAL COMMITTEE EXAMINED PROBLEMS CONCERNING A NATIONAL ACCORD AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY. In accordance with the position taken by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, the final concept should emerge against the backgraound of the committees for national rebirth.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION ARE BEING OBSERVED. THE DRAFT ACT ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS, IN PARTICULAR, PROVIDES FOR MANY FORMS OF CONSULTATION. The consultative Economic Council voivodes. Public opinion is being studied, and a concept has been worked out for a center to study public opinion.

To boost the activity of the state administration and to define its role, A DRAFT ACT ON STATE OFFICIALS HAS BEEN ENDORSED AND, ALONG WITH DRAFT EXECUTIVE ACTS, SUBMITTED TO THE SEJM. AN ETHICAL CODE FOR STATE OFFICIALS HAS BEEN DRAFT. The RZECZPOSPOLITA editorial board intends to publish the draft and put it to public discussion.

THE GENERAL REVISION OF CADRES IS IN PROGRESS IN THE ENTIRE STATE ADMINISTRATION. Teams composed of leading persons are in charge of it. These have been prepared for improving the qualifications of leading cadres in administration and the national economy.

AN ACT ON THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IS BEING DRAFT. Draft acts concerning some supreme organs in the state administration will be presented in the near future. They will regulate within the necessary scope the present situation in line with the principles of the economic reform and with the program for consolidating the state administration.

THE PRESENT REPORT ON IMPLEMENTING THE GOVERNMENT'S TASKS DOES NOT EXHAUST MOST ISSUES. THE ADOPTION OF LEGAL ACTS, THE SPECIFICATION OF PROGRAMS OR PRINCIPLES, AND EVEN CONTROL, WHICH IS PERFORCE FRAGMENTARY, ONLY MARK THE BEGINNING OF THE PAINSTAKING PATH OF SOLVING THE CURRENT AND FUTURE PROBLEMS. WHAT IS NEEDED TO SUCCESSFULLY COPE WITH THOSE TASKS IS NOT ONLY SELFLESSNESS IN ALL LINKS OF THE STATE APPARATUS, BUT ALSO COOPERATION AMONG THE CITIZENS, AMONG TRADE AND SOCIAL GROUPS.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Olszowski at Ursus Plant

AU211425 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Apr 82 p 2

[Zenon Skuza report on speech by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 15 April meeting with party aktivs of the Ursus plant]

[Text] In his speech, S. Olszowski discussed many crucial problems of the country and party, and stressed their domestic and external circumstances.

Although we are encountering many difficulties, he said, we have real prospects for implementing tasks and promoting development in every sphere of life. The party is regaining its programmatic initiative, is coming closer and closer to the workers class and is regaining its trust. the party will win this trust and the trust of all people by unshakably observing Marxism-Leninism, by following Leninist norms in its activities, by developing internal party democracy, by correctly using the principle of democratic centralism and by clearly and accurately drawing up the programm for overcoming the political and economic crisis.

S. Olszowski devoted much room in his speech to the political struggle in our country waged by the native antisocialist forces on the inspiration of the centers hostile and alien to us. He described the strategy and tactics of the conduct of imperialist forces vis-a-vis Poland and the entire socialist community. This strategy and these tactics change in line with the development of events and with the requirements of the situation, and the imperialist forces take scrupulous advantage of our every mistake in political and economic life.

S. Olszowski stressed that we are receiving great assistance from the fraternal socialist countries and parties to overcome our crisis.

He extensively and exhaustively discussed the sources of and the reasons for the negative manifestations and deformations in our socioeconomic life, and noted their objective and subjective nature, including structural conditions. In particular he listed the defective mechanisms of the functioning of the party and state that emerged toward the end of 1948, and the weaknesses of the party manifested in deviating from the universal principles of socialist construction in our country, in violating the Leninist norms of life, in enfeebling people's power and in distorting the nature and function of workers self-management groups.

S. Olszowski also noted that the workers' protest against those manifestations had been most correct at its initial stages, but that it had been used by the enemies of socialism to denigrate Marxism, Marxist ideology and socialism as a system, to devalue the achievements of People's Poland and to launch a massive attack against the party's leading role and against socialism. Glaring examples of that were the attempts to expel party committees from factories and the party from the life of workers, to isolate the party, to fabricate many accusations against the party and its aktivists, to block the ninth congress resolutions, to foster nationalistic attitudes and to initiate anti-Soviet campaigns.

Attacks were made on the principles of social ownership of production means, strikes were escalated and attempts were made to dismantle the institutions of power and state structures. The primary target of the enemies was young people and creative intellectuals because they hoped for the best response from them.

S. Olszowski stressed that although martial law saved our country from a civil war, and the world from -- as he said -- World War III, it has not wholly eliminated the activities of the counterrevolutionary forces in our country. They are still active and enjoy the support of the West. This support has various forms: from political pressure through economic sanctions. However, he added that the realistic forces in the West are aware of the progressive normalization in our country.

S. Olszowski then extensively discussed the task in the field of ideology, and stressed that ideology must be rehabilitated on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. He also stressed that the fundamental task of the ideological front is to rebuild and consolidate the party's ties with the workers calss, to actively struggle for the party's unity, to consolidate the party on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and to respect the ninth congress resolutions and the resolutions of the Central Committee plenums.

S. Olszowski stressed that great and important tasks devolve on the party with regard to the young generation. We must wage a battle for young people's hearts and minds, we must outline real aims and prospects for young people, without implementing their tasks for them. Young people should know not only how to make demands and pose tasks, but also how to implement them.

In conclusion, S. Olszowski answered many questions about general and detailed programs.

Olszowski on Lenin Anniversary

LD212000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Speech by Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at a meeting of Krakow party members held in Nowa Huta on 21 April to commemorate the 112th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin -- recorded]

[Text] We find ourselves at an extremely important juncture in our history. We are continuing something which constitutes an undeniable achievement of socialism and which has been built with the hands of the workers and farmers, something that came into being in accordance with the most profound principle of socialism -- that is, with the principle of social justice.

But at the same time we are facing the necessity of carrying out the struggle against hostile counterrevolutionary tendencies which are alien to and oppose the interests of working people and the interests of a socialist state. It is a struggle against enemies from within and against the influence of external forces where aim is to lead Poland to disaster.

People who today oppose the interests of the Polish state are not capable of understanding that trends in the contemporary world and modern historical currents will bring about the defeat of their efforts. The historical experiences of the Polish state and its relationship with the USSR, our closest ally and our most important neighbor, are proving beyond any doubt that whenever anti-Soviet tendencies are manifested in politics, they only serve to damage Poland and are doomed to fail. Those forces which during the first years after the war banded together in the Polish People's Party and those which were active in the underground and wanted to alter the sequence of historical events failed.

Also today all anti-Soviet centers and campaigns are doomed to end in defeat and bankruptcy. The lofty raison d'etre of the Polish state demands that everybody who is patriotic and a reliable citizen of our state understand and support the political orientation which is based on a fundamental truth: The alliance with the Soviet Union and with all our neighbors constitutes the only guarantee for the independence and security of Poland.

In a world which is deeply divided and full of conflicting interests, the reasons and the rights of the weak are ignored. The world takes into account only economic, political and military factors. In Poland these are manifested in the alliance with the state of Lenin, in the policy of relations of goodneighbor lines, and mutual beneficial cooperation, in the political and defensive Warsaw Pact and in the CEMA. This situation creates favorable conditions for the realization of our national and state aspirations and for the full utilization of all possibilities and domestic choices.

The tasks of our party constitute a struggle for precisely such a form of patriotic consciousness and [words indistinct] of a political way of thinking. At the same time it is the duty of all those forces which bear the burden of joint responsibility for the fate of the homeland. And thus today we are returning to the roots, to the most simple laws which cannot be forgotten by anybody.

During a period when enormous complications are facing us and when the situation in our country and in the world is very complex, Polish Communists are returning to the roots: to the experiences of Lenin. The return to these roots means being faithful to the principles of socialism and to the ideas of Marxism. It also means being open and critical, being innovative, in dealing with new phenomena and new problems.

Olszowski Meets Krakow Aktiv

LD212220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] At the Krakow party committee a meeting took place today between Stefan Olszowski and the aktiv of the Krakow PZPR echelons. Stefan Olszowski discussed the country's present social, political and economic situation and Poland's role and place in international politics. He also devoted much attention to discussing the present situation in the party.

Messner Meets Defense Units

LD212352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The sociopolitical and economic situation of the country and of Katowice Voivodship was discussed today at a meeting of professional cadres of air defense force units based in the Katowice Voivodship area.

Professor Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Party Voivodship Committee in Katowice, and Lt Gen Pilot Orman Wazkowski, Katowice Voivoda, participated in the meeting.

The high degree of ideological and moral maturity of the Polish People's Armed Forces -- which effectively defending the security of the socialist homeland during the postwar years and their faithful protection of the political interests, the alliances of our country and the well-being of the public as a whole -- was emphasized.

Zbigniew Messner, speaking on the activities of the party and its organisations in the Katowice Voivodship, emphasized, among other things, that the Polish People's Armed Forces -- defending the interests of the nation and of the country at all times in the building of socialism in Poland, defend us against all dangers, against political and economic anarchy, such as took place before 13 December of last year -- are gaining the general respect and the gratitude of the public.

Barcikowski Chairs Debate

LD212327 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Kazimierz Barcikowski, the Internal Party Commission of the PZPR Central Committee has been debating draft instructions on records [ewidencja], motions and postulates. The procedure, supervision and control of their implementation were discussed.

In the prepared draft and during the discussions it was pointed out that at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, motions and postulates were given a high priority and underwent a broad statutory normalization. Nonetheless, practice so far has demonstrated that the consideration and settling of motions still does not have the status it deserves in party life and requires systematic action and constant supervision and control in this area.

The internal party commission, bearing in mind the need to work out a permanent, everyday and practical system of reacting correctly to motions and postulates, recognized as justified the introduction in the party of instructions on the matter of records, motions and postulates, and the procedure, supervision and control of their implementation.

The draft under discussion was recommended for discussion by the Secretariat of the Central Committee. The commission also considered draft general regulations for the groups of party councillor: Taking into account the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, as well as the prior experience of the activity of the groups, the motions and submitted proposals, the commission recommended that the draft regulations be given broad consultation among groups of party councillors. After such discussion, the document will be presented to the Central Committee for acceptance.

Mocrzyszczak, Baryla in Warsaw

LD212124 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] At the Military Political Academy in Warsaw a theoretical conference entitled "Leninism, the Party and Modern Times" has taken place. It was attended by Wlodimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Lt Gen Jozef Baryla, vice minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces. The conference was organized by the Central Committee Ideological Department and the Military Political Academy in connection with the 80th anniversary of the publication of Lenin's work: "What Is To Be Done?"

The party, as it is being renewed, is reaching for the treasure house of Leninist thought in order to consolidate its ranks from the ideological and organizational viewpoint. The role of ideology in the life of the community was discussed; as were the Leninist concept of a proletarian party of a new type and the conditions for the development of socialist awareness. Much attention was paid to the role of the communist party in solving all contemporary problems. Scholars from civilian and military colleges and also representatives of party periodicals and publications took the floor in the discussion.

Romanik Visits Tarnobrzeg

LD211902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Problems concerning the development of the sulfur industry were discussed today in Tarnobrzeg by the PZPR Central Committee Commission of Mining and Energy. Members of the commission visited production projects in the Tarnobrzeg sulfur basin, the "Jeziorko" and "Machow" mines, and the sulfur museum in Baranow Sandomierski, where debates continued on the current tasks and development prospects for sulfur extraction.

From the beginning of sulfur exploitation in the Tarnobrzeg region, that is, from 1957 55.6 million tons of sulfur have been produced, of which 42.6 million tons were exported. Foreign exchange income for the period amounts to Z1,260 billion and R650 million. At present the demand for sulfur on world markets has been calculated at nearly 6 million tons annually, and to date the capacity of Tarnobrzeg "Siarkopol" amounts to some 4 million tons. Great hope for increased sulfur output is being linked with the planned construction of a new opencast mine in the region of Osiek. The average price for 1 ton of sulfur last year was $128 and R55.

The conference, which was chaired by Jerzy Romanik, chairman of the commission and Politburo member, was attended by Minister of Mining and Power Industry Lt Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski.

RZECZPOSPOLITA VIEWS FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD201214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] (Bohdan Czeszko) gives his reflections on the future trade unions in the columns of RZECZPOSPOLITA. As long as the conception of Solidarity as a worker's professional organization continues to linger, we will continue to come up against the problems of their political or apolitical nature when thinking about trade unions. Solidarity ceased very quickly -- almost at its inception -- to be a trade union. In essence it never was a trade union. Its regional and non-branch structure alone, founded at the moment of its emergence and implementation -- and very consistently followed -- testified to the political goals for which the union facade was only required (?temporarily).

Thus I think, (Bohdan Czeszko) states, that in discussions about the future shape and status of the trade unions one has to distinguish whether we are speaking of trade unions or whether we are thinking of the short-lived but colorful activity of the political party called Solidarity.

And one more excerpt from the extensive article relating to strikes. We quote: If one can anticipate that the strike weapon will be wielded really only as a last resort, that is not because striking is a nasty thing -- nice workers don't -- nor even because the pope advises one to use the weapon with moderation but because both the motivation for earning of workforces in enterprises with the three s's [sahorzad, samodzielnosc, samofinansowanie -- self-management, independence, self-financing] as well as the status of joint managers in possession of exact information on the state of the (?productivity) of their workplace, will stimulate such action if there should be an extreme and tough conflict (Bohdan Czeszko) states in the colums of RZECHPOSPOLITA.

WARSAW RADIO COMMENTS ON TRADE UNION INDEPENDENCE

LD211507 Warsaw International Service in English 1200 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Jan (Jakimowski) commentary]

[Text] The Western mass media maintain that the current discussion on the future shape of the trade union movement in Poland is not genuine since the interned Solidarity leaders are not taking part in it. They also claim that the final result of the discussion can be predicted since the government is determined to liquidate independent trade unions after all and replace them by unions wholly subordinated to the Polish United Workers Party. Such statements are far from the truth and are obviously designed to smear the image of the Polish Government.

Now, in regard to the claim that a discussion on the future of the trade union movement in Poland is not genuine without the participation of the interned Solidarity leaders, it must be observed that the Western mass media hardly inform their readers and listeners why those Solidarity leaders were interned in the first place; that they were interned not because of their trade union activities but because of their actions directed against the state and aimed at overthrowing the country's legal authorities and at changing the socialist system in Poland. Would trade union membership protect anyone in Britain, in France or the Federal Republic of Germany from responsibility for activity directed against the state? Slightly more than 3,000 persons are being interned here, and not all of them were Solidarity members. One does not have to be good in mathematics to conclude that millions of trade union members are free to discuss the future of the Polish trade unions, and they do so throughout the country. Also, Solidarity members are taking part, and their opinions and suggestions are being printed in the Polish press and broadcast over the radio and television.

And now let's take a look at the other claim by some Western correspondents, namely that the final outcome of this discussion is predictable and that what the authorities here really want is to liquidate the independence of the trade union movement and to subordinate it to the party. Are the Polish authorities really seeking such an outcome of this public discussion? The character of the trade unions in Poland was clearly defined in the social agreements signed in August 1980, and no one has ever annulled those agreements. It was also defined in the officially registered unions' statutes. Both the social agreements and the unions' statutes guarantee complete independence, self-government and extensive rights of the trade unions in our socialist state. The draft of a new trade union act now in parliament also guarantees the independence of the trade union movement, which entails independence of both the state administration and the economic management. It also sets forth the right to strike. This draft has been drawn up with the participation of more than (?a dozen) Solidarity experts and representatives. It was only because of the developments in Poland before last December that this new trade union act has not yet been passed by parliament.

The legal guarantees of the independence of the trade unions in Poland do exist, and nothing seems to indicate that the state authorities intend to eliminate them. On the contrary, the authorities consider an independent trade union movement to be an important factor in the difficult task aimed at pulling the country out of the economic and political crisis. This government policy towards the trade union movement has been officially reiterated time and again. But there are also other guarantees of the independence of the trade union movement, such as the deeply-rooted awareness of the Polish people that there can be no return to the old bureaucratic concept of trade unions being ordered from above, and nothing can now force the Polish workers to accept another concept of the trade union movement than that which they will choose themselves in the course of the current discussion. The workers' right is being fully respected by the authorities. This has found its confirmation in the declaration of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs, the publication of which initiated the present nation-wide debate.

DEMONSTRATION REPORTED IN KRAKOW EARLY APRIL

NC211801 Paris AFP in English 1730 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Apr (AFP) -- Police intervened in Krakow earlier this month to break up a demonstration in the marketplace, according to the latest issue available here of the Krakow party daily GAZETA KRAKOWSKA.

The newspaper said the demonstration on April 13 took place after (?a memorial mass for) [words indistinct] killed in clashes with security forces after the state of siege was declared.

The newspaper described the demonstrators as a few score "irresponsible" persons who called for a boycott of the martial law authorities.

Police showed "great patience" in breaking up the demonstration and did not use particularly "severe" methods, the newspaper said. Several persons were arrested.

A Western source reached by telephone in Krakow said there might have been 300 to 500 demonstrators, while a crowd of about 1,000 persons watched at a distance without joining in.

The source said that police, using anti-riot equipment, broke up the demonstration inside 15 minutes, but for half-an-hour afterward demonstrators were chased in nearby streets and hunted inside student clubs and cafes adjoining the marketplace.

Some demonstrators complained of being manhandled, the source said.

VETERANS, JEWS COMMEMORATE WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING

LD201246 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Apr (PAP) -- The polish Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy (ZBOWID) and the Socio-Cultural Society of Jews in Poland (?arranged) a soiree at Warsaw's Zydowski (Jewish) Theatre tonight to commemorate the 39th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising.

The soiree drew former insurgents and veterans of the fight against Nazi fascism during World War Two, representatives of the Jewish community in Poland. Among the invited guests was chairman of the International Oswiecim Committee [name indistinct] Goldstein. Present was U.S. Ambassador in Warsaw Francis T. Meehan.

Speaking at the soiree, head of the ZBOWID Warsaw Chapter Colonel Stanislaw Ksiazkiewicz emphasized that the Warsaw Ghetto fighters treated the uprising as a contribution of Jews, the citizens of Poland, to the entire liberation war of the Polish nation against Hitlerism. He recalled the history of the extermination of Polish Jews during the Nazi occupation.

The ghetto (?uprising was not) an act of dispair, continued Colonel Ksiazkiewicz, it was an expression of (?the conscious) will of the surviving Jews, a demonstration for the whole world that the Jews were fighting with arms in hand with all the nations against the genocidal Nazism.

Referring to the assistance lent to Jews by the Polish underground movement and Polish society both during the ghetto uprising and throughout the entire Nazi occupation, Secretary General of the Socio-Cultural Society of Jews in Poland Adam Kwaterko stated that the lofty acts of the Polish workers and Polish intelligentsia, who aided the persecuted Jews at the risk to their lives, were glowing even more brightly against the dark of the occupational night. The Polish Jews will never forget the help given to them by the Polish intellectuals, clergymen, political activists of various orientations and common men.

Winding up Kwaterko declared that the Jewish community supports the undertakings of the PUWP and the Martial Council of National Redemption aimed at leading the country out of the deep economic crisis. It comes out in favour of dialogue and agreement.

Next, the official part of the soiree followed and after that Jerzy Kuberski opened an exhibition of children's drawings devoted to the life and work of Janusz Korczak, a writer, educator and patron of children who died on May of 1942 in the mass death camp at Treblinka with his little charges. The exhibition inaugurates a series of events commemorating the 40th anniversary of Korczak's death. Next, the participants in the soiree saw a play by Ryszard Marek Gronski, "Planeta Ro" (The Planet Ro), devoted to the last days of Dr. Janusz Korczak in the Warsaw Ghetto.

Also today, flowers were laid at the sites connected with the ghetto uprising to pay homage to the fighters of the Warsaw Ghetto.

REPORTAGE ON SHITIKOV DELEGATION CONTINUES

Porebski Receives Shitikov

LD212318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Today on the 37th anniversary of the signing by Poland and the Soviet Union of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance the delegation of the society of Soviet-Polish friendship led by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Main Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, visited Wroclaw. In the morning the delegation was received by Tadeusz Porebski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship Party Committee.

Aleksey Shitikov was asked by our reporter to say a few words. Asked to give his first impressions following his short stay in our country, he replied:

[Begin Shitikov recording in Russian with superimposed Polish Translation] We have come here not only to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the solemn signing of the cooperation treaty but also to find out how we can help Poland to emerge rapidly from this crisis.

Soviet War Cemetary Visited

LD221026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The delegation of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, led by Aleksey Shitikov, which is making a friendly visit to Poland, paid homage this morning to the memory of those who fell in the struggle to liberate Wroclaw. They laid flowers at the cemetary of Soviet soldiers at Krzyki.

The delegation then traveled to Opole.

USSR STEPS UP DELIVERIES FIRST QUARTER 1982

LD201542 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 20 Apr 82

[By PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr (PAP) -- While signing a trade agreement with Poland for 1982 the Soviet Union complied with the Polish Government's request for increased and accelerated deliveries of urgently needed raw materials, components and commodities in the first quarter of 1982. The Soviet Union fully met those obligations or even exceeded them. In the first three months of this year Poland has obtained not only raw materials and commodities envisaged by the general protocol on trade but also additional ones constituting urgent aid for the Polish economy and farming in the first place.

The fact that the Soviet Union provided Poland with such an additional aid in supplies was even of a greater importance as it was an immediate response to our mosts [word indistinct] needs.

When assessing trade with Poland in the first quarter of 1982 the Soviet partners welcomed the progressing improvement in Poland's exports to the USSR with much satisfaction. Particular emphasis is put on speeded-up deliveries of Polish coal, coke, sulphur and many other products which are of importance for the Soviet economy. But it was also noted that over the last three months delays occurred in Polish exports.

CSSR SIGNS ECONOMIC COOPERATION PAPER 15 APR

AU211223 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Apr 82 pp 1, 7

[PAP report: "Polish-CSSR Economic Talks -- Joint Document Signed"]

[Text] Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski and Deputy Chairman of the CSSR Government Rudolf Rohlicek, who are chairmen of the Polish-CSSR Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, met in Warsaw on 15 April to elaborate the decisions made during the Prague visit of the Polish party-state delegation under Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

During that visit proposals were made to expand Polish-CSSR economic cooperation by expedient measures to facilitate the solution of our country's current problems, and by working out a program for deeper economic integration.

Like other socialist countries, the CSSR signed the resolution adopted by the 27th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning. The resolution instructs the member states to examine possibilities for expanding cooperation with Poland within the context of our economic problems.

Due to their being close neighbors, the complementary nature of their economic structures and the old traditions of cooperation, Poland and the CSSR, it was stressed during the talks, regard the expansion and tightening of their mutual economic ties as an opportunity for solving many problems, including those created by the selective economic restrictions applied by the Western countries.

The Polish-CSSR talks turned around the expansion of trade, greater regularity of supplies, and industrial cooperation and specialization. The Polish side noted that it was possible to increase the export of coal, some machines and building services. It also stressed that we are interested in the supplies of many raw and other materials, spare parts and market goods from the CSSR under the terms of increased trade. We also presented to our southern neighbors some scores of proposals on exploiting the production capacities of the machine, chemical and light industries, and on jointly finishing the suspended investments in Poland.

The two sides are also interested in developing scientific-technical cooperation, especially in the field of better utilizing modern technological licenses.

The session also discussed the problems of accelerating coordination of the economic plans for 1983-85, and made decisions to improve the performance of the Polish-CSSR Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, especially in controlling the implementation of the commission's decisions by the two countries' economic organizations.

The meeting of the two chairmen ended in signing a joint document which stresses, among other things, that it is necessary to improve the regularity of mutual trade supplies and to catch up with the backlog in this regard by the end of the fourth quarter of this year. Within the same time the CSSR will supply us the goods stipulated under the terms of free assistance.

The document states that intensive work will continue to expand this year's trade protocol by additional supplies of machines and installations.

The document also stresses that considerable progress has taken place in joint activities aimed at exploiting the free production capacities of Polish industry. The talks in this regard will continue at the level of economic departments. It is hoped that accords will be promptly worked out in detail, especially accords on the production of color tv tubes, titanium dioxide, components for synthetic fiber processing and light industry goods.

Decisions are to be made by 30 June 1982 on long-term cooperation in the machine industry, including the production of farm tractors and machines, machines and installations for the extraction of bituminous coal and lignite, metallurgical equipment and machines for chemical industry. There will also be cooperation on the construction of production lines for illuminating glass.

The document stresses that detailing the measures concerning exploitation of production capacities and the expansion of mutual cooperation should constitute a point of departure for developing a long-term mutually advantageous cooperation and for intensifying economic integration.

MINISTER DISCUSSES FISHING NEAR FALKLANDS

LD211830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Interview with Maritime Economy Minister Jerzy Korzonek by unidentified correspondent, date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, here is a question which is frequently asked in letters and telephone calls from our listeners: What about our long-range fishermen who are in the region of the Falklands?

[Answer] Yes, this issue causes a lot of anxiety among families and people connected with the sea. In connection with this I would like to reassure everyone by saying that the fishermen who are in this region are well, are fishing and that our fishing vessels are operating between the 200-mile exclusion zone of the Falklands and the 200 mile economic sector [as heard] of Argentina. We have in this region 38 vessels, including two mother ships.

We have appointed a captain to be in charge of the whole fishing fleet there. The fishing economy amalgamation is in constant contact with the fleet, and in case of any threat, if the conflict worsens, we will withdraw our ships. Right now our crews are completely safe.

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPERS RESUME PUBLICATION -- Warsaw, 24 Mar (PAP) -- Five more Polish social and cultural papers resumed publication after a three-month break. The five are the cultural weekly TYGODNIK KULTURALNY, the film weekly FILM -- with an article by Zbigniew Klaczynski who presents the prospects of Polish cinematography after last December 13, the magazine POLSKI MONTHLY which carries reprints from Polish and foreign press, the geographic monthly PONAJ SWIAT, and the socio-political weekly ZA WOLNOSC I LUD, an organ of the union of war veterans (ZBOWID). [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 24 Mar 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU RETURNS HOME FROM PRC, DPRK VISITS

Stopover in Novosibirsk

AU211927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Novosibirsk, 21 Apr (AGERPRES) -- En route to the country, president Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, the officials accompanying them stopped over in Novosibirsk where they saw round the academic townlet" an important scientific centre in the Soviet Union.

Upon arrival at the Novosibirsk Airport Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were warmly greeted by V.A. Filatov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Novosibirsk Regional Soviet, N.A. Bokov, secretary of the Novosibirsk Regional Committee of the CPSU, by other leaders of the local party and state bodies.

The distinguished Romanian guests were also welcomed by Academician (V.A. Koptyug), vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, president of the Siberian branch of the academy.

The researchers and scientists warmly welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

During an interview held at the house of scientists -- attended by numerous academicians and executives of institutes of scientific research in Novosibirsk -- Acad. (V.A. Koptyug) informed the distinguished guests of the activity and main concerns of the researchers and scientists working in the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Next, they visited the museum of the Institute of Geology and geography, as well as the Institute of Nuclear Physics and the Institute of Catalysis. Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu discussed with experts and scientists of those institutes, showing their interests in the way in which research questions have been solved.

On departure, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the hosts for the comradely reception and hospitality extended to them during their visit, and highlighted that fine collaboration developed between the Romanian and Soviet scientists. Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that possibilities existed for that cooperation to be still closer, pointing out that firmer action should be taken for strengthening technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation and in other fields. He wished that the good collaboration between the research institutes of Novosibirsk and the relevant ones in Romania would expand.

Homecoming Welcome

AU211729 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu returned this evening from the official friendship visits paid to the PRC, at the invitation of the CCP Central Committee and the PRC State Council, and to the DPRL, at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, [Korean Workers Party] Central Committee general secretary and DPRK president. On their arrival at Otopeni Airport, where the presidential plane landed, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were met by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; secretaries and members of the party Central Committee; members of the State Council and government; leaders of mass and public organizations; generals and high-ranking officers; and figures from the fields of culture and science.

A group of pioneers offered flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. (Kiem Jin Ten), PRC charge d'affaires ad interim in Bucharest, and (Li Ha-Zul), DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim in Bucharest, were present. Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

Many Bucharest inhabitants rallied at the airport and enthusiastically greeted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, thus expressing the sentiments of full love and esteem nurtured by our entire nation for the beloved leader of our party and state and for his untiring activity devoted to the continuous flourishing of the fatherland, to the well-being and happiness, to raising the prestige and role of Romania in the world and to the cause of socialism and peace in the world. They also expressed satisfaction over the fruitful results of these visits, which marked very important points in developing Romania's relations with the two friendly countries.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE AUSTRIA'S STARIBACHER

AU211944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Dr Josef Staribacher, federal minister of trade, commerce and industry, co-chairman of the sixth session of the Joint Romanian-Austrian Governmental Commission of Economic Collaboration and Industrial and Technical Cooperation under way in Bucharest, had an interview with Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and international economic cooperation of Romania.

Questions were approached on the occasion concerning the further amplification and diversification of the commercial exchanges and the bilateral technical and industrial cooperation, in keeping with the understandings concluded during the meetings between the presidents of the two countries.

Ilie Verdet

AU211928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, received on Wednesday, April 21, D. Josef Staribacher, federal minister of trade, commerce and industry, head of the Austrian delegation attending the proceedings of the sixth session of the Joint Romanian-Austrian Governmental Commission of Economic Collaboration and Industrial and Technical Cooperation, under way in Bucharest.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, relations that are steadily developing in the spirit of the understandings reached during the Romanian-Austrian summit meetings and talks. It was considered that real possibilities existed for the intensification and expansion of the Romanian-Austrian cooperation in the basic branches of the two countries' industries, for the increase and diversification of mutually advantageous commercial exchanges.

ONESCU RECEIVES SFRY TRADE UNION LEADER

AU211946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Apr (AGERPRES) -- On April 20 and 21 Timisoara venued an interview between a delegation of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, led by Cornel Onescu, chairman of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions' Central Council, and a delegation of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, led by Rade Galeb, president of the Council of the Confederation.

During the interview, extensive opinions and information were exchanged on the activity carried on by the two organizations and on bilateral relations. Aspects of the current situation of the world TU movement were also approached. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the steadily ascending course of the fine relations between the Romanian and Yugoslav trade unions, between working people in the two neighbour and friendly countries, in the spirit of the understandings and actions of close collaboration convenanted during the interviews between Nicolae Ceausescu and leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship and comradely understanding.

OPREA, OTHERS RECEIVE MAURITANIAN MINISTER

AU211950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Apr (AGERPRES) -- On Wednesday, April 21, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received a Mauritanian delegation, led by Captain Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh, minister of industry and commerce of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, who paid a visit to Romania. The delegation included (Sidi Mohamed Abass), president of the Workers' General Confederation of Mauritania.

In the spirit of the understandings reached during the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, questions were approached related to the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies for the development of the Romanian-Mauritanian cooperation and collaboration in fields of mutual interest, as well as aspects of the expansion and diversification of mutual goods exchanges.

The head of the Mauritanian delegation also met with Lina Ciobanu, minister of light industry, Marin Capisizu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and Ilarie Munteanu, deputy minister in machine-building industry. (Sidi Mohamed Abass), president of the Workers' General Confederation of Mauritania, had an interview with Ion Constantinescu, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Dumitru Bejan, Romanian minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and Captain Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh, minister of industry and commerce of Mauritania, signed a protocol envisaging concrete measures for the further development of economic cooperation between Romania and Mauritania, new ways of expanding and diversifying mutually advantageous commercial exchanges.

BRIEFS

NEW ZIMBABWE AMBASSADOR -- Comrade Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received (John George Manyowe), the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the socialist republic of Romania, on 19 April in connection with his upcoming accreditation. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Apr 82 p 5 AU]

DOBRIN RECEIVES JAPANESE PUBLISHER -- Bucharest, 21 Apr (AGERPRES) -- On Wednesday, April 21, the executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], Tamara Maria Dobrin, received (Toshio Hiraoka), president of "Mainichi Shimbun" Company and Newspaper of Japan, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the SDUF National Council. The wish was expressed on the occasion to further develop the collaboration between mass media organizations of the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 21 Apr 82 AU]

BORBA'S MANDZUKA WRITES ON FALKLANDS DISPUTE

AU211430 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Apr 82 p 6

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "The Only Choice"]

[Text] As Englishmen often say, history rarely provides any lessons that go beyond the one that there are no such lessons. However, despite this, already now at the height of tension in the British-Argentine conflict over the Falklands, it is possible, on the basis of broader experiences, to ask whether there is going to be a British-British war of its own kind, primarily an internal and emotional war.

Is it really possible to have a sharper conflict of views than the conflict between the currently prevalent conviction that the national honor has been shaken and even humiliated by the Argentine military action on one hand, and the sober and reasonable belief that, despite a general condemnation of Argentine methods, the present trials are mainly a result of the British unwillingness to cast off the burden of the colonial policy earlier?

In the light of their own experience, this is perhaps not necessarily pleasant for the British people who, until recently, were used to living with and from their colonies. The conviction about the irrevocable right to a territory which is now claimed and occupied by another country can shake one's faith in one's own honor and in alliances with others. It cannot, however, deny the fact which is as irrefutable as it is simple: The status of the Falkland-Malvinias Islands is one of the very few surviving products of colonialism, products which are inevitably reminiscent of the policy of colonialism even though they are not necessarily typical of it.

Until recently, international relations were basically characterized by confrontations between two or more communities, confrontations in which every form of relations is based on exclusive domination of one community over the other.

Colonialism -- based on well established and always one-sided relations of the metropolis countries with Africa, a large part of Asia and many South and Central American countries -- sustained itself precisely on this kind of domination, on dependence within which any bloodshed made "the possibilities for reconciliation negligible and the road to division inevitable."

This road of division -- the road of national liberation and of winning and preserving independence -- united many countries which saw in nonalignment also the most reliable road to strengthening their independence. Something of this kind, after all, has been inevitable because the founders of the nonaligned policy themselves -- the policy that was born in the period of deep divisions in the world -- saw in the successful struggle against colonialism also one of the main prerequisites for the success of the struggle for peace.

Both in that period, in the world full of colonies, and now, under the conditions under which the colonial heritage, with all of its always negative conseuqnces, is opening new or intensifying the old crisis hotbeds, the nonaligned countries show the only possible choice. They show both the human choice, the choice between the struggle for a society without racism on one hand and the preservation of racism on the other, and the practical choice, that is the choice between the rights and privileges.

INDIAN PRESIDENT REDDY TO VISIT IN 'EARLY MAY'

LD218140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, will pay an official friendly visit to the SFRY in early May this year at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Talks With Kraiger 20 Apr

LD210148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2230 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- The official Yugoslav-Algerian talks were resumed here this evening with an exchange of views on international topics. The talks reflected the concurrence of the two sides' views on the questions discussed. Kraigher and Benjedid stated a deep concern over the aggravation of the world situation. They devoted particular attention to the role of the policy and movement of nonalignment in the current tense international conditions. Both sides assessed that aggravated relations in the world, caused by inter-bloc tensions, in fact confirm the full value of the authentic principles of the policy of nonalignment as an independent and non-bloc factor on the international stage. The unfavorable development of international relations, it was set out in the talks, calls for an intensified action of the nonaligned countries in the question of solutions to the key problems pressing the world and for the development of more equitable international political and economic relations.

Presidents Kraigher and Benjedid, in this context, pointed up the outstanding importance of the forthcoming seventh nonaligned summit, to be held in Baghdad in the fall. The need was underlined for insuring the success of the summit which is expected to inaugurate new initiatives and actions of the nonaligned countries for the solution of burning world problems. The necessity was also underlined for overcoming disputes and conflicts among individual nonaligned countries and for strengthening the cohesion and unity of action of the Movement of Nonalignment. Kraigher and Benjedid pointed to the necessity of ending the Iraq-Iran war and seeking peaceful and equitable solutions to problems in relations between the two nonaligned countries. It was noted during the talks, that all nonaligned countries should through their engagement contribute to the realization of the above goal.

During the talks, note was made also of the straining of international economic problems, the deterioration of the position of the developing countries and other open problems facing the present-day world.

It was underlined that the Middle East is one of the most dangerous foci of crises in the world. Both sides condemned Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy. The Yugoslav and the Algerian sides assessed that a lasting solution to the Middle-East crisis is possible only if Israel withdraws from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and if the legitimate and sovereign rights of the people of Palestine are realized. Full support to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people was reiterated.

Yugoslavia and Algeria stated concern over the aggravation of the situation in Africa. Kraigher and Benjedid underlined the indispensability of a most urgent implementation of the decisions on the realization of the full independence of the people of Namibia. Algerian President Benjedid presented his country's view of the problem of the Western Sahara and the struggle of the Saharan people for self-determination and independence. Presidency of Yugoslavia President Kraigher underlined that Yugoslavia gives full support to the Polisario in the struggle of the people of the Western Sahara for self-determination in keeping with the United Nations Charter, decisions of the Organization of African Unity and stands of the Movement of Nonalignment.

Referring to the Madrid CSCE meeting, Kraigher spoke about the initiatives and efforts of the European neutral and nonaligned countries for overcoming difficulties with a view to reaching, in the fall, accord on continuing the CSCE process. He also spoke about Yugoslavia's efforts for enabling the Mediterranean Arab countries' active participation in the [words indistinct] when questions related to Mediterranean security are involved.

Stating concern over the intensification of the arms race, both sides reiterated their support to all initiatives for halting the dangerous rivalry which threatens the survival of mankind and means the aspiration for world domination. The two sides underlined the importance of the forthcoming special UN session on disarmament. Presidents Kraigher and Benjedid exchanged views also on the situation in other crisis areas in the world and underlined that solutions to the existing crises can be insured on the basis of the right of peoples alone and without external interference and pressure to decide on their own fate and internal development.

Meeting With Dragosavac

LD212028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1712 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- The cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the party of the Front of National Liberation of Algeria (FNL) is successfully developing and contributes to the overall development of relations between the two friendly and non-aligned countries. The above was stated in the talk today between President of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee Dusan Dragosavac and FNL Secretary-General and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid who visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidency of Yugoslavia. Dragosavac and Bendjedid also conferred about the preparations for the forthcoming conference of progressive parties and movements of Mediterranean countries which is soon to be held in Algeria.

Joint Communique Issued

LD212008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- The following joint communique was issued in Belgrade today at the end of the visit to Yugoslavia by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid:

(1) Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, made an official friendship visit to the SFRY from 19 to 21 April at the invitation of the SFRY President. President Chadli Bendjedid, accompanied by his delegation, laid a wreath on President Tito's grave. President Chadli Bendjedid received Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. On this occasion talks were held on bilateral relations and cooperation. Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front [FLN], had talks with Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. They noted with satisfaction the successful development of cooperation between the LCY and FLN and discussed possibilities for its continued promotion.

(2) The talks between Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, took place in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding which has always characterized relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria and which is a reflection of the militant traditions of their peoples and their lasting loyalty to the ideals of freedom, peace and justice.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were: Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committee for economic cooperation with Algeria; Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Faik Dizdarevic, SFRY ambassador to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Dragoslav Pejic, counsellor to the president of the SFRY Presidency on foreign political questions; Maj Gen Dr Svetislav Popovic, director of the Federal Directorate for Trade and Reserves of Special Purpose Products; and Dusan Litvinovic, head of the section for the Middle East and Northern Africa in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Taking part on the Algerian side were: Mohamed Ben Yahia, member of the FLN Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Slimane Hoffmann, member of the FLN Central Committee and chairman of the FLN External Relations Committee; Salah Gqudjil, member of the Central Committee and minister of transportation; Abdelhamid Brahimi, member of the Central Committee and minister of planning and national development; Col Khaled Nezzar, member of the Central Committee and commander of the Third Military Region; Mohamed Lemkami, deputy president of the National People's Assembly; Dr Mahieddine Amimour, member of the Central Committee and adviser at the Presidency; Kamel Lahreche, official in the Ministry of Defense; Abdelhamed Adjali, ambassador of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic in the SFRY; Noureddine Karhoum, head of the European socialist countries department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Mohamed Lounes, head of the Asian department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The two sides devoted particular attention to bilateral cooperation and discussed the topical international situation in detail.

(3) Both sides expressed satisfaction over the excellent relations between the two countries and the large number of bilateral meetings which have taken place at all levels and in all spheres. They agreed on the continued strengthening of mutual cooperation. The two sides emphasized with satisfaction the development of fruitful economic cooperation and the growth in trade between the two countries. They again reaffirmed their readiness to ensure stable and lasting bases for mutual economic cooperation. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to take advantage of all possibilities in the sphere of scientific and technical cooperation, transfer of technology and industrial cooperation. The two sides agreed in this respect to strengthen mutual cooperation in all spheres.

With a view to further promoting trade, they agreed that it is essential to diversify and stimulate long-term agreements on the basis of the interests of both sides and mutual advantage. The two sides agreed, in the context of a new dynamic approach, to make joint efforts to ensure that their economic cooperation serves as an example, in accordance with the principles and aims of cooperation between developing countries.

(4) The two sides noted during their discussion of the world situation that the deterioration of international tension arises out of the increasing use in international relations of the policy of force, domination and hegemony in all its aspects. This is manifested in the opposition to the process of decolonization, the persistent denial of the inalienable right of peoples to free determination of their own fate, the new and increased activity of imperialism, the continued arms race, the promotion of spheres of influence and dominance, the strengthening of interference by foreign factors, the intensification of bloc rivalry, the reactivation of military bases and the forming of rapid intervention forces.

(5) The two sides expressed their conviction that relaxation of tension can only be achieved through the transformation and democratization of international relations. They stress the vitality of the policy and movement of nonalignment which, as an independent and nonbloc factor, is now more than ever before an essential and irreplaceable factor of international relations. They also emphasize that the Nonaligned Movement can only carry out its responsibilities completely by continuing to play a role in liberating the peoples, consolidating national independence, promoting equitable international cooperation, establishing real peace and security in the world, democratizing mutual relations and establishing a new international economic order.

The two sides stressed their conviction that the new vision of international relations championed by nonalignment is the only alternative to the present very unfavorable state of international relations. Both sides stressed the need for strengthening the cohesion, solidarity and action capability of the movement of nonaligned countries which should enable it to perform its historic mission.

The two sides reaffirmed their resolve to make further efforts, together with other nonaligned countries and on the basis of strict respect for the principles of the policy of nonalignment toward making a decisive contribution to the settling of current international problems.

Both sides confirmed their readiness to cooperate closely, together with other nonaligned countries, in the preparations for the seventh conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries. They stressed the need for this conference to be successful and to make a contribution to the further affirmation of the policy and movement of nonalignment and to the consolidation of their role in the struggle for peace, equality, security, development and national liberation.

(6) On the question of the Near East, the two sides expressed their concern over the dangerous situation in that region as a result of the continuation of Israel's aggressive policy, which they energetically condemned. They confirmed that no just and lasting solution is possible within the framework of separate agreements. The two sides stressed that the Palestinian problem is the essence of the crisis in the Near East and expressed the view that no just and lasting solution is possible without the full participation of the PLO and without Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem. They also reaffirmed their full support for and solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, for the restoration of their inalienable rights, including the right to create an independent state on their national soil.

(7) In connection with the situation in southern Africa, the two sides reiterated their support for the peoples of that region in their struggle for the complete liquidation of colonialism and against the regime of apartheid and racial discrimination. The two sides expressed their full support for and solidarity with the Namibian people in their struggle for freedom and independence under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], their only legitimate representative. They also expressed their solidarity with the frontline countries and the liberation movements of southern Africa.

(8) In connection with the question of Western Sahara, the two sides confirmed their support for the Western Saharan people in their just struggle for national liberation under the leadership of the Polisario, their sole legitimate representative, and for their right to independence and to decide their own destiny. They stressed that the solution to this problem should be based on the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination in keeping with the decision of the OAU and the principles and resolutions of the United Nations and nonaligned countries.

(9) The two countries confirmed their support for the peaceful settling of crises in the world on the basis of full respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all the countries and for the right of peoples to decide their own destinies.

(10) The two sides stressed the importance of the continuation of the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Yugoslav side reported on the positive role played by the European neutral and nonaligned countries, which, by virtue of their activity at the conference aimed at improving relations and security in Europe, were at the same time strengthening the principles of nonaligned policy on European soil, thus contributing to their universality.

During their consideration of the situation in the Mediterranean, the two sides expressed anxiety at the rise in tension and the expanding presence of foreign powers in that region which represents a threat to the security and independence of the coastal countries. They stressed the need to make maximum efforts to surmount this situation and turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. The two sides stressed that the question of European security is inseparable from security in the Mediterranean.

(11) The two sides expressed their concern at the stepping up of the arms race, which is continuing unabated and is directly threatening peace and security in the world. They stressed the importance of the forthcoming second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and the need for united action by nonaligned countries in order to ensure the success of the session and take to the road leading to a speedy halting of the arms race and the starting of the process of real disarmament. The two sides expressed the view that the interdependence of peace, security and development is a common problem for the future of mankind, the solutions of which calls for urgent changes in the system of political and economic relations in the world.

(12) Considering the policy of detente, the two sides stressed the need for it to be of a global and universal character and to extend to all the regions of the world and to all forms of international relations. They expressed the view that the international community, especially the nonaligned countries, should exert maximum efforts to help attain this goal.

(13) The two sides examined the state of international economic relations in detail. They expressed their concern at the absence of any results so far and regret at the lack of the political will of the industrial countries to work for the establishment of new relations based on just relations between developing and developed countries. They stressed the urgent need to start global talks within the framework of the UN for the purpose of ensuring the establishment of a new international economic order. Both sides noted that closer mutual economic cooperation between developing countries on the principle of their reliance on their own resources represents an important element of their own development and of the strengthening of their position in the North-South dialogue. They reiterated their desire for efforts to be made to carry out the program adopted at Caracas.

(14) Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic, and Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, expressed their satisfaction with the results of the visit, which took place in an atmosphere of firendship, mutual respect and understanding. Their joint view is that the visit represents a new contribution to the further promotion of relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries in all fields. The two sides noted that the talks had confirmed the broad identity of views on the questions under consideration. They expressed the desire and emphasized their readiness to continue to be involved in the promotion of cooperation between the two countries in bilateral and international relations, especially within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement.

(15) The Algerian side expressed its gratitude to the SFRY Presidency and the peoples of Yugoslavia for the warm welcome and friendly hospitality which was extended to President Chadli Bendjedid and the delegation during their stay in Yugoslavia.

(16) The president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to pay an official visit to Algeria. This invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established at a later date through diplomatic channels.

Airport Departure 21 Apr

LD211138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN, left our country today after a 3-day official and friendly visit at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. At Belgrade Airport President Bendjedid was seen off with highest military honors by President of the SFRY Presidency Sergej Kraigher. Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and other Yugoslav personalities saw him off.

Immediately prior to the Algerian president's departure, Sergej Kraigher and Chadli Bendjedid had a short talk in which they once again confirmed their joint agreement and assessment on bilateral relations and on the activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

DJURANOVIC SPEECH TO JOINT ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD211532 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0651 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Speech by Premier Veselin Djuranovic to a joint session of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly on 21 March; monitored TANJUG transmissions did not carry the initial portion of this item]

[Text] [dateline not received] ...Yugoslav National Bank and so was our irresolution to cut short the negotiations over a period of several years between the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces on foreign indebtedness within the framework of the previous 5-year plan. These talks went on unsuccessfully for over 3 years while simultaneously we were incurring debts. We were faced with this practice during the previous plan and drew a lesson from it. However, even during the first year of the new plan the old practice was being repeated during the talks. The Federal Executive Council passed the decision whereby, with specific exemptions, foreign debts in the shape of medium-term and long-term credits are banned until an agreement is reached on the overall extent of indebtedness until 1985. This prevents our incurring enormous fresh foreign debts until all the conditions under which debts can be incurred are finally settled.

The second major problem brought forward into the ensuing period is the high rate of inflation. The past 2 years in particular were characterized by a high rate of price growth. This, no doubt, is an expression of disrupted commodity-monetary relations, of the inadequate use of capacities and the like. It also involves such outside factors as the steep oil price increases in 1979 and 1980, the effect of this rise on the growth of other prices, and the considerable unfavorable impact which the rise in the value of the dollar during the past 1 and 1/2 years has had on the value of our national currency and on the widespread unlawful foreign currency transactions in our country.

The policy of the abatement of price rises which the Federal Executive Council advocated and still advocates proceeded, primarily, from the need to abate the domestic buoyancy and to balance commodity-monetary relations. For this reason several measures of restricting all aspects of expenditure were taken during the past 2 years. The implementation of these measures proceeded with considerable difficulty because, obviously, a little more time was required to abate all aspects of expenditure, particularly investment expenditure. Nevertheless, this process was ushered in and gradually the pressure on the income of organizations is easing, although it is still very high in view of the situation that we have inherited.

The following group of problems, transferred into the ensuing year, is connected with the implementation of the policy of a dynamic growth of commodity and services exports. We have defined this as the main task in the struggle to implement economic stabilization. In fact, we are facing here basic material disproportions, inadequate exports, especially to the convertible area. From this area, again because of unresolved structural problems, we are importing considerable quantities of raw material and reproduction material. As a result of this serious imbalances in material relations occur, especially in our country's balance of payments. The result is that measures have to be taken in the imports area to harmonize import with export results. This currently had an adverse impact on industrial production. As a result of a decisive turnabout in the struggle for economic stabilization, we have already caused exports to grow in relation to the previous years. Data shows that exports in 1980 were 11 percent up in real terms. Those to the convertible area were the same as in 1979 when growth was 10 percent.

In 1981, in relation to the basic indicator during the previous 2 years, the growth of overall exports amounted to 13 percent, and to the convertible area to 6 percent. It can be seen, however, that there are problems with exports to the convertible area. This no doubt is a consequence of the orientation of production over a period of many years aimed at satisfying the domestic market and of the nonexistence of a long-term orientation.

Disruptions in material developments and economic difficulties, Djuranovic went on to say, have had and continue to have an unfavorable impace on the development of self-management. It is also clear that the means of removing the causes of economic instability, that is to say, to normalize material trends of reproduction, can be devized and found both on a long-term and current basis. But this can happen only by a further control over social reproduction and over the income by the workers in associated labor. The situation today is such that a considerable portion of income continues to be alienated from the workers in associated labor. The material basis of self-management continues to be restricted. Attempts were made during the past years to bring about further changes in this respect. But it is obvious that we are confronted by a certain delay in this matter.

Without any doubt, herein lies one of the crucial reasons for economic instability. Workers in associated labor still do not have at their disposal the totality of their income. They have not managed to establish control over the entire social reproduction on the basis of economic and market laws on the foundations of the SFRY Constitution and of the Law on Associated Labor. In this connection, a number of truly fundamental questions pose themselves, stressed the president of the Federal Executive Council.

A more organized and more resolute application of the system of self-management social planning is required. We need this to create socioeconomic and political conditions whereby basic organizations of associated labor will be the protagonists of the development programs. Moreover, on the basis of economic interests the intensive coordination of development programs should be implemented within the framework of reproduction entities. This should proceed from the principles implicit on the Law on Associated Labor concerning income-based relations on the basis of joint income and revenue. It should take into account the fact that to limit these processes through territorial boundaries will deepen the crisis of the unified Yugoslav market.

In resolving the problem of material disproportions, associated labor must be included as a basic factor. This is only possible if this role of associated labor is expressed by pooling the labor and resources on the basis of coordinated or joint development programs, the division of labor and specialization. Agreement with regard to the question of joint interests in material development must be finalized. But this must take place by singling out the priority issues of development conditions for all socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, and what guards the country against possible economic dependence and, on this basis, against outside political pressure. This presupposes the laying down of material commitments for the solution of the problems of joint interest and of ways and means of insuring the resources for it. This must always proceed in conformity with the Constitution.

The encapsulation into which the balance of payments and the foreign currency balance of payments positions of the socialist republics and of the socialist autonomous provinces have brought us must be overcome as soon as possible. This encapsulation has brought about a crisis in the foreign currency system. It has also caused further and deeper disruptions in the unified Yugoslav market and an opening and aggravation of contradictions within associated labor, and consequently also between the socialist republic and the socialist autonomous provinces. This cannot fail to have increasing repercussions in the political and the intranational field as well.

The removal of the obstacles to the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market is most directly tied up with the demands for the consolidation of the economic motives of business operations.

Any regional encapsulation and restriction over reproduction trends by setting up borders between the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces is completely incompatible with the consolidation of the laws concerning the market economy.

It is also indubitable in this respect that the constitutional role of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, as an expression of the sovereignty of the nations and nationalities, cannot be infringed in any way. It is impossible to outvote when the vital interests of socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces are at stake. But then it is also impossible to coordinate the stands on joint interests, development, and economic policy by applying conditions and in so doing by creating an atmosphere of making comprosises, both when they are required and when they are not required, or in generally not adopting measures and regulations.

The basic problems, Djuranovic added, which we are coming up against in the process of negotiating and coordinating our views lie in the process not relying adequately on the reproduction and income-based links between associated labor in the country as a whole, in the positions of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces in the process of coordination not replying on the interests of associated labor, stemming from the coordination of development programs in reproduction entities, from pooling the labor and resources in the country as a whole, in fact from joint economic interests of associated labor, based on income and business-development links of organizations of associated labor in the unified Yugoslav market. [as received]

It is also an expression of and inadequate degree of development of socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces as self-management social communities. It shows the lack of development of the delegate system ranging from the self-management grassroots of the federation. Without this development there is no efficient functioning of the whole political system of direct socialist democracy. Therefore, the ensuing stage of social development must vigorously advance the control of income and social reproduction by the workers in associated labor. This will create the socioeconomic conditions for the more dynamic pooling the labor and resources and for income-based links between organizations of associated labor throughout the country as a unified economic area.

From 1979 up to this very day, economic instability has not been interrupted and we have constantly been in a sort of special situation which calls for special measures. Moreover, the consequences of the earlier steps to settle the situation have been growing and overstretching in all sectors of reproduction. This kind of situation raises questions of relations between associated labor and the state in the solving open problems of social development and in eliminating increased disruptions, Djuranovic went on to say.

The measures taken by the state, envisaged by the Constitution and by legislation to remove the consequences of economic disruptions or prevent fresh ones, cannot be taken as an argument that we are turning to tendencies of centralist decisionmaking. In its report, the Federal Executive Council warned that the multiplication of measures of this nature and their frequency can, objectively speaking, boost vestiges of centralist tendencies. We are dutybound not only to draw attention to this danger but also to work on creating the conditions in which the need to adopt measures of this nature can be reduced. However, it should be stressed that during the discussion on the new Constitution we realistically assessed that we will come face to face with a situation which will inevitably call for intervention measures from the state to protect the basic interest of the working class, with the result that such measures are an integal part of the system.

Economic stabilization can be implemented primarily by relying fully on associated labor, by further consolidating its role in social reproduction, in fact, by further developing self-management and self-management socialist relations. The criticism which could be heard and which is still heard, from the left or from the right, that the system of self-management is the cause for our economic difficulties is without foundation. This is true quite apart from the fact that self-management has not penetrated deeply into all spheres of decisionmaking enabling theworker to carry responsibility for the state of economic relations.

The area of investments, which is the biggest and the most dangerous focal point of economic instability, shows this best. It demonstrates unequivocally that decision-making about investments, including investment megalomania, is in most cases the result of the role of technobureaucratic forces. Against the passivity of the League of Communists and of other organized socialist forces, these forces have found support to usurp the power of the workers in investment decisionmaking. In conditions of decentralized decisionmaking on extended reproduction, on the one hand, an alienation of a great portion of the income from the workers by strengthening decentralized etatism, on the other hand, the collusion between technobureaucratic forces has found a considerable scope for decisionmaking on investments. They cover themselves almost always with formal decisions of self-management organs in organizations of associated labor.

There is no doubt that inconsistency in implementing some solutions pertaining to basic economic legislation, inadequate preparations for its implementation, and inadequate control of this business were responsible for self-management's failing to receive fresh stimuli and stagnating on some matters. However, it should be stressed that on some questions we were very slow in reaching agreement about the application and further elaboration of solutions. The application of legislative solutions to foreign currency dealings and credit relations with foreign countries has opened up some questions of our foreign currency system. This occurs either from the point of view of its practical consequence or from the point of view of the validity of some of the solutions. In this connection differences emerged in the approach to individual questions. Practice has confirmed that we must address the reasons for the serious disruptions in reproduction trends, particularly in economic relations with foreign countries. The real state of affairs has to be looked into and an answer found. Agreement was reached that this should be done within the framework of federal social councils. This job has not been completed yet although the work on it has been going on for over 1 and 1/2 years.

In the meantime the problems have become aggravated and contradictions enhanced. Not only have the reproduction trends been considerably paralyzed but contradictions have been exacerbated between individual sections of associated labor. Matters are such now that we are face to face with the following state of affairs: the balance of payments and foreign currency balance of payments positions have closed reproduction trends in economic relations with foreign countries behind the borders of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces. This has entailed serious disruptions in raw materials, reproduction materials deliveries, and overall reproduction.

Besides, there is no answer to the question of concrete contribution, either direct or indirect, to creating foreign currency. It has become a monopoly in the hands of the exporters. With a shortage of foreign currency, it has opened the door to the unlawful sale of foreign currency, the assimilation of foreign currency payments in business transactions in our country, and the emergence of several rates of exchange with all its consequences.

Work to consider some topical questions of the foreign currency system on which differing views exist is still going on. The Federal Executive Council suggested several draft measures to devise a way out of the acute problems which we are facing.

These proposals were motivated by the need to remove some tendencies emerging over a considerable time and threatening to undermine the foundations of the system, particularly of the unified Yugoslav market, and by the need to introduce temporary measures to resolve liquidity problems in 1982.

The Federal Executive Council takes the view that, in keeping with the Constitution, all measures have to be taken to ensure the dinar is the only means of payment in our country. This demand has to be stressed now because for a long time the Dinar has been under pressure as the only means of payment in the country. This is the result of disruptions created in the balance of payments and in the foreign currency balance of payments in the country. The toleration of the use of foreign currency is reciprocal payments in the country has become inevitable at this moment. The legalization [as received] of this practice has increasingly begun to undermine the income system and the unified market and distort our national currency. The result is that it is imperative to cut out these and similar tendencies, regardless of objective difficulties, and to return consistently to the principles established by the Constitution.

The dinar income is the foundation of all reproduction and income trends, links and relations throughout our country. Standing firmly on this point of view, it is understandable that overall income calculations are made in dinars. For this reason the Federal Executive Council considers itself obliged -- under pressure of the current situation and without waiting for the final outcome of discussions on open questions -- to propose an appropriate bill whereby the foreign currency accounts of social legal entities in the country should be conducted in dinars. The proposed solution cannot be considered nationalization or centralization of foreign currency because foreign currency still belongs to those which create it and remains in their bank accounts. Therefore the rights of organizations of associated labor to have at their disposal the foreign currency they have earned are not restricted. They can meet their commitments toward foreign countries when they arise. However, what is restricted is the ability of organizations of associated labor to use foreign currency in our country, that is to make payments, conlcude agreements, close deals and arrange credits in our country by using foreign currency.

Under the Constitution, the Federal Executive Council is obliged to place such measures before the SFRY Assembly. We are firmly convinced that the proposed solution will help address both short-term and long-term problems of our system. Two types of income, the dinar and the foreign currency one, two payment methods within our country, with dinars and foreign currency, are untenable from the point of view of the constitutional principles on which our economic system rests. The basis of the unified Yugoslav market rests, among other things, on a unified currency, a unified monetary and foreign exchange system, unified foundations of the credit system, a unified system of economic relations with foreign countries and a unified customs system. I am stressing the principles of the system as being unified because it is on these conditions that our joint policy is established, Djuranovic said.

It can be inferred from all this how groundless and arbitrary the statements are which could recently be heard among the public to the effect that the Federal Executive Council is proposing measures which are at odds with the law on foreign currency business and that the keeping of foreign currency accounts in dinars can be identified as nationalization and centralization of foreign currency and be termed contrary to the Constitution.

The president of the Federal Executive Council then provided basic assessments on the activities taken in order further to strengthen national defense, security and self-protection. In conditions of a complex military-political situation in the world, unfavorable economic developments in the country and counterrevolutionary action by forces of Greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo, significant efforts were successfully made to discharge all essential business for the further development of the all-people's defense and armed forces' system.

Our assessment is that in preparing our country for defense, despite objective economic difficulties, further progress has been achieved in modernizing the armaments and military equipment of our armed forces. A high level of defense organization and readiness by our society and our country has been achieved, Djuranovic stressed.

The enemy action in Kosovo has once again confirmed that the scope for enemy activity is possible only if organized socialist forces fail to operate, if they display political opportunism, short-sightedness and lack of vigilance, and if they begin to lose the power of timely recognition of enemy slogans and methods. In fact, the enemy would gain ground in Kosovo and indoctrinate young people with irredentism over a period of many years and establish underground organizations only because of the shortcomings and irresponsibility of our socialst forces in Kosovo and further afield in our country too. He could do this because of inadequate resolve and clear ideopolitical struggle for the development of socialist self-management relations and further consolidation of the equality of our nations and nationalities; that is the only real platform on which any nationalism and any protagonists of reactionary activity can be opposed. In this context we should not lose sight of the activity of outside enemy and his support for reactionary gruops and individuals within our country. This is the sort of support and encouragement enjoyed by counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo. There is no doubt that the events in Kosovo, although dearly paid for, are an important and lasting lesson for all our entire country, for all our nations and nationalities, and for all responsible social factors not to fall into a similar situation in any environment. The LCY Central Committee platform adopted in connection with the Kosovo events is a lasting basis of our struggle to remove the basic reasons which can lead to it.

Djuranovic assessed the international political and economic situation as being exceptionally complex and exacerbated. The world is maybe in the biggest crisis since the cold war. Profound disruptions in relations between the great powers and military-political blocs are manifested in intensified rivalry and confrontation in virtually all areas of international life and all areas in the world. This is accompanied by an intensified arms race, aggravation of old and emergence of new focal points of crisis, and by the struggle to consolidate and extend spheres of influence in the world. The lack of solution to major economic problems is increasingly affecting the whole international community, especially the developing countries.

Together with other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia resolutely and consistently advocated and continues to advocate resistance to the policy of force, pressure and interference in internal affairs. It urges diminution of world tension and solution of problems by peaceful means, by strengthening equal international cooperation, negotiations and respect for the interests of all members of the international community, Djuranovic stressed.

Djuranovic then said that the work of the state administration as a whole, including the Federal Executive Council and federal organs of administration, cannot be assessed separately outside the development of our political system and its relationship with the development of the socioeconomic system. It particularly cannot be considered outside the development of the delegate system and the delegate assemblies. This is a deeply interdependent relationship. All political institutions in the implementation of their constitutional status and role are closely conditioned upon and linked with one another and maintain relations of cooperation. Of course, this does not rule out the need for a constant, systematic and special monitoring of the work of every institution of our political system, especially the role and the work of executive organs and organs of state administration.

What is characteristic for this period on which we are reporting, in our assessment, is the consolidation of political control of the delegate assembly over the work of the Federal Executive Council and federal organs of administration.

Only one but very important step has been made in this respect, which confirms the direction and forms of the implementation of the principle of political control. The increasingly substantial discussion on the reports of the work, the increasingly regular porvision of information on current issues, the growth of direct and public criticism, the intensification of the question of responsibility, the increased direction of the work by assembly chambers, the intensity of the delegates' questions, growing coordination in the implementation of the work program, the qualitative promotion of participation of the representatives of the Federal Executive Council in the working bodies of the assembly chambers, and the like -- all these things are only a part of the activities which point to the strengthening of political control in the relations between the delegate assembly and the Federal Executive Council and federal organs of administration.

A special question singled out by Djuranovic concerns the issue of responsibility in the relations between the Assembly bodies and federal organs of administration, that is, of the Assembly's political control over the work of these organs. At the moment these relations are to somewhat nebulous because, as a rule, they are maintained through the Federal Executive Council. For this very reason there is in practice virtually no direct relationship between federal organs of administration and the delegate assembly and no direct political control over their work. Experience warns that changes have to be made in this respect. It is one thing when the direct relationship of responsibility of the federal organs of administration vis-a-vis the delegate assembly is growing, and another when this relationship is established exclusively through the Federal Executive Council. In the first case the relationship is public, specific and direct, and the results too must be efficient. In the latter case this relationship of responsibility and political control is indirect, inconcrete and internal, and the effects are minimal. The pleading for certain changes in this respect does not diminish the responsibility of the Federal Executive Council with regard to coordinating and guiding the work of the federal organs of administration, its responsibility for the situation in our society and for the implementation of assembly policy and legislation. On the contrary, it will contribute greatly to intensifying the quality and efficiency of the work of both the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration. The consolidation of direct relations between the federal organs of administration and the Assembly chambers also permits a constant check on the work quality and responsibility of senior officials of federal administration appointed by the Assembly.

Moreover, experience warns that a new relationship has to be built also with regard to discharging policy and of the measures and responsibility concerning it. The old practice of looking for an answer and responsibility for the discharge of the policy only from the Federal Executive Council is still prevalent. However, in our political and economic system there is an enormous number of subjects which make decisions and which are the direct executors of the adopted decisions. A ramified self-management mechanism has been built outside the federal administration which, on the federal level, also has assumed important powers and commitments.

A serious problem in the period covered by this report is the impairment of legality, that is of the responsibility for the implementation of legislation and of other regulations. This not only has undersired material consequences, but weakens the confidence of the working people and citizens in our system's vitality. The toleration of specific unlawful acts has assumed such proportions, that we could create a social problem if we consistently and efficiently meted out punishment. This applies primarily to infringements in connection with foreign currency dealings. Although these infringements occurred out of economic necessity, which caused this practice to be tolerated, they have now assumed such proportions as to undermine certain constitutional principles. All this imposes the need to soon halt frivolous violations -- the regulations and the failure to perform self-management acts. We must insist on a change of the present practice.

There is also the need to analyze more thoroughly legislative activity in the federation and in the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces since our Constitution was passed. We must see to what extent the legislation and other regulations have either opened or closed the scope for the fulfillment of self-management regulations of associated labor. In fact, that analysis should show whether the existing legislative regulations have maintained or even strengthened the power of state organs, that is, whether the state has thus taken on more regulations than the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor allow it to do.

Djuranovic did not fail to point out the growth of administration. The growth of administration is present both in the organs and organizations of sociopolitical communities and sociopolitical organizations and in self-management interest communities, associations of associated labor and other self-management organizations, and also in associated labor. There is implicit in this growth of administration on the one hand the danger of maintaining and even further of strengthening its political power and influence. On the other hand, it unnecessarily steps up unproductive expenditure in our society, especially budget expenditure, placing a higher burden on the income of the economy.

There is no doubt that the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration bear some of the responsibility for the problems and issues pointed out in the report on the 2 years of work, as well as in other reports, information and material placed before the SFRY Assembly. This is particularly true when what is at stake is the indication of its basic constitutional function -- implementation of the policy and of carrying out the laws of the SFRY Assembly.

We believe, however, that throughout the past period and within the limits of its powers and responsibilities the Federal Executive Council operated on the line of policy established by the SFRY Assembly. In the very difficult and complex overall socioeconomic and political conditions, as well as in the conditions when the implementation of constitutional and legal functions and responsibilities was rather difficult, it succeeded in fulfilling the majority of its tasks and in so doing contributed to the further development of our society, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said in conclusion.

Federal Chamber Reaction

LD212310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly (Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen in the chair) discussed today the work of the Federal Executive Council in the last 2 years. Together with the delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, Federal Chamber delegates heard today a report submitted by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, on the work of the Federal Executive Council between January 1980 and March 1982.

After the introductory report submitted by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, the first speaker was Milan Rajacic, who devoted most of his attention to the use of the federal budget funds for general and joint needs.

Nedjo Borkovic, delegate from Kosovo, said that the report on the work of the Federal Executive Council should have devoted more space to the events in Kosovo. Last year the Federal Chamber considered the problems which emerged in the province, but events followed their own course and the chamber was not kept informed. The report could also be criticized for failing to concern itself with the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The Federal Executive Council discussed this problem during its sessions, but delegates were not acquainted either with the material on the basis of which the Federal Executive Council held its discussions or with the conclusions adopted. Both the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Chamber should voice their views on this.

In the public discussions held to date either the blame is put on the whole of the Albanian nationality, which is not acceptable, or the problem is underestimated and assertions are made to the effect that the press has exaggerated it, and that likewise is incorrect, Nedjo Borkovic said.

Speaking about the report on the work of the Federal Executive Council, Rado Roter, a delegate from Slovenia, said that it is necessary to point out that the report is not in keeping with the requirements of the Federal Chamber, because it is primarily an appraisal of the situation and is not, to a sufficient extent a report on the work. It does not speak, Roter said, of the realization of the conclusions adopted by the Federal Chamber when it discussed the report on the work done by the Federal Executive Council in 1980. They noted that the measures which the Federal Executive Council proposed did not yield the desired results and provided, on the whole, only partial solutions. Now we must again mention this shortcoming and some of those solutions have to be reiterated, Roter said.

Eventually delegates decided that a special working group should prepare the conclusions on the work of the Federal Executive Council in the last 2 years for tomorrow's session of the chamber. Later during the session the chamber, after a report submitted by Munir Mesihovic, adopted the law on expanded reproduction and past labor. The session continued with a discussion by delegates on the new law on the basic rights concerning pension and disability insurance. This session of the Federal Chamber will last 2 days and the new law on pension insurance will probably be adopted at tomorrow's sitting.

The federal chamber then proceeded to consider a report by its committee for foreign affairs on topical questions of disarmament and on the SFRY's activity. Bogdan Osolnik, delegate from Slovenia, spoke about the report. He stressed that the arms race represents a major threat to all countries and especially to the medium-size and small developing countries, most of which are nonaligned. Arms are after all used mostly against such countries in the form of military intervention, and in pursuit of diverse bloc interests, conflicts between them are also being fomented. These countries are forced to spend large sums on arms, though they need the money for their development and prosperity, Osolnik said.

In its conclusions following the discussion in which Mihailo Javorski, vice president of the Federal Chamber, also took part the Federal Chamber expressed support for the appraisals and attitudes formulated in the SFRY platform on disarmament as adopted by the SFRY Presidency. Stress was laid on the need to pay particular attention on questions of disarmament in the SFRY Assembly's cooperation with other parliaments. At the end of the session the chamber discussed the draft law on the courts of associated labor. At the end of the discussion, in which several delegates took part, it was decided that the committee for justice should again consider any disputed questions and that the chamber should make a decision tomorrow on the public discussion and in general on the further work on this law. The Federal Chamber's session will continue tomorrow.

DOLANC COMMENTS ON ARTISTIC FREEDOM, ABUSES

LD212302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1854 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Svetozarevo, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, opened an exhibition of pictures by 13 self-taught painters from the painting colony in Trebnje, Slovenia, in Svetozarevo tonight. Speaking at the opening, Dolanc said that the 12th LCY Congress will discuss activity in the self-management transformation of science, culture and education, and the extent to which these activities are integrated into the totality of associated labor. For we know, Dolanc went on, that workers in these fields are under administrative pressure, budget considerations, technocratic manipulation or even blind commercialism.

The constitutional function of organizations of associated labor in these activities is being carried out with many difficulties and is being held back so that very modest results are being achieved. Speaking about ideological trends in these spheres, he said that proceeding from program principles, the League of Communists has consistently fought for a comprehensive development of culture and for freedom of artistic crativity and, at the same time, against all those forces which have tried to abuse freedom of cultural creativity and the principles of self-management democracy. Under the cloak of freedom of creativity there have been attempts to promote and affirm politically reactionary and anti-socialist views, and to insult the gains of the revolution and undermine the bases of our society, Dolanc emphasized.

MOJSOV ADDRESSES POLITICAL ACTIVISTS 16 APR

LD162233 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1831 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Kragujevac, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- Speaking this evening to political activists from Kragujevac and from the Sumadija and Pomoravlje region, Lazar Mojsov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that the League of Communists and our social community face two great historical tasks. The first is the fundamental transformation of the role of the state and the reduction of this role to primary and basic functions. The role of the state, despite the powerful development of self-management in recent years, is still very great at all levels. The implementation of this historical goal, Mojsov stressed, will be all the more difficult because we are the first in the world to do it, to have the working people make decisions without the mediation of the state on the surplus value and on all other conditions of their life and work.

The second task is economic stabilization along with resolving in a short period of time the many economic difficulties which have arisen primarily due to too-high investments and other consumption over several years and to incurring debts abroad only too lightly. Yugoslavia's foreign exchange obligations have become the greatest brake on its further economic development. Major changes, therefore, have to be made in this sphere but also in the attitude as a whole toward work, productivity and consumption. The exponents of the struggle for resolving these goals must be primarily the League of Communists organizations. The membership of the League of Communists increased to 2.2 million in the period between the two congresses. In this context, the League of Communists, as the motivating force of our self-managing system, must decisively oppose all ideologically opposed forces without underestimating any of them, Lazar Mojsov stressed.

MIKULIC TV INTERVIEW ON LCY ISSUES, CHANGES

AU171447 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1900 GMT on 30 March, in its program entitled "The League of Communists Today," carries a 45-minute interview with Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, by Slavko Budihna, discussing the current LCY issues in light of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. The interview is interspersed with direct live reports from the organizations of the League of Communists of the Rakovica 21 Mary factory, the Zrenjanin Servo Mihal agricultural combine and the Viskoza factory, and a report from Zagreb by correspondent Ivo Druzijanic, all presenting the views of communists on the pertinent issue.

Commenting on the report from the Rakovica factory on the activity of the permanent action conference of the League of Communists in the factory, Mikulic says that the fact that the permanent action organization of communists is contrary to the LCY Statute is less important than the fact that it is the basic organization of the League of Communists which must play the main role in fulfilling the league's role in the socioeconomic and political system. "If this link in the system of party organization functioned effectively, that is if the communists in the basic organization were constantly linked in action with workers and the working people and citizens, then the LCY as a whole would have much more successfully fulfilled its role," he says.

He also warns that "a possible action organization of communists in permanent forms, within their work organizations and composite organizations of associated labor, could result in some other negative consequences," because such organizations of communists within their work systems could lead them "to withdraw within their narrow partial interests and to confrontations among them, thereby jeopardizing the unity of the LCY as a whole."

Asked by Budihna to comment on "the increasingly frequent requests to move from naming negative phenomena to naming the individual people" responsible for these phenomena, Mikulic says that there are some "quite serious shortcomings" in the sphere of "social criticism in our country today, and in the criticism within the LCY." He says that the LCY is often blamed for this or that failure and thus "a general criticism is addressed to the League of Communists and not to the individual organs, basic organizations and the individuals within them or members of the League of Communists in the institutions of the system and the self-managing organs who are responsible for certain omissions, failures, inconsistencies and so forth. It can be said that this criticism as a whole is counterproductive because it objectively provokes or can provoke doubts about the correctness of the LCY policy." At the same time, it "encourages the irresponsibility of those who are actually responsible for omissions, who have failed to consistently implement the LCY policy, who have failed in the self-managing organs and the institutions of political system and elsewhere to struggle for and achieve the implementation of certain definite views and so forth, or who have participated in making completely wrong decisions. In this manner, we virtually proclaim an amnesty for them and assume a collective responsibility for everything," Mikulic points out.

Furthermore, by making the LCY responsible for everything, "we suggest, willy-nilly, that the LCY should assume responsibility for decisionmaking on all specific issues." In this connection we must stop and think whether we really want "to go back to the situation in which all institutions of the political system, self-managing organs and organs of the sociopolitical organization would find themselves in the position of simple conveyer belts in relation to the LCY organs and organizations," and thereby ultimately to turn away from building self-managing socialism and "return to statism and centralism. It is not difficult to foresee, on the basis of the experiences of other countries, the consequences of that; and we have also had enough of our own experiences in this respect," Mikulic emphasizes. According to him, criticism is all too often exclusively negative, completely disregarding the positive developments and tendencies in the society. He expresses himself in favor of naming names but, he says, what is more important is to point out and correct, in a comradely atmosphere, the faults and mistakes of individuals or organs in time, without waiting "to build cases" against them.

Commenting on Budihna's statement that, according to some views, the tendencies of devaluing all authority in our society have been evident in recent years, and answering his question "whether there is a crisis of authority in the party," Mikulic says: "I think that the first part of the statement is correct; that is, that these tendencies are active. I think that they have been particularly evident since the death of Tito and Kardelj. And they manifest themselves in the fact that individual questions are raised or attempts are made to raise individual questions in a manner which devalues our revolution, its results and goals and the ethics of the revolution as a whole. Furthermore, historical personages such as Tito and Kardelj are being attacked in attempts to question their services and their moral and political integrity also. Some individual criticisms and published texts are in fact creating an atmosphere in which both the authority of the institutions of the system and the authority of the individuals in these institutions are questioned. Everything is questioned. I think that the fact that questions have been raised about the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, the relations within the federation and the position of the republics and provinces in the federation, and that the national question has been raised, must be understood in this context. Thus all the achievements which we have won and all the goals for which we struggle are questioned.

I am firmly convinced that all this serves the political struggle from positions of anti-socialist and anti-self-managing forces; that is, that it serves -- as is said -- the undermining of everything that exists, and the struggle of the individuals and groups for power. All this has nothing in common with criticism, with constructive and creative criticism. It has a different approach and it is totally destructive, aiming at provoking a certain kind of social crisis in Yugoslavia in which, as the promoters of this activity estimate, they would find some kind of chance for themselves."

In reply to another question by Budihna, and discussing the social and class structure of the LCY, Mikulic says that the fact that relatively few workers are members of the League of Communists is to some extent the consequence of a more consistent implementation of LCY membership admission criteria in the basic organizations of the League of Communists within the basic organizations of associated labor in material production, than, for instance, in the basic organizations of the league in the secondary, higher and high schools. According to him, all basic organizations of the league should implement the aforementioned criteria as consistently as the basic organizations of the league in material production. Furthermore, there is also a certain sectarianism in relations to production workers and especially in relation to unskilled and women workers.

Asked whether a communist must always declare himself in favor or against a proposal or view, or if he may also abstain from declaring himself, Mikulic points out that in this respect the draft amendments to the LCY Statute, which have been now submitted to public discussion, propose three different solutions. He says that, in his opinion, an LCY member should have the option of abstaining from voting, if for no other reason than, for instance, to enable members of a family to abstain from voting on reprimanding or punishing a member of their family within the same basic organization of the League of Communists. "I do not think that we should insist on such an alienation" among members of the same family, Mikulic points out. "After all, we are a party with strong democratic traditions. This is one of the elementary democratic rights and I see no reason why this possibility should be excluded," he emphasizes.

Budihna also requests his views on the increasingly frequent demands for a more precise definition of the principle of democratic centralism in the LCY Statute, as well as on the attempts to interpret this basic principle in a bureaucratic and statist manner and the tendencies to turn democratic centralism into the principle of a loose federation of the republican and provincial party organizations -- and thereby virtually transform the LCY into a federal party. Mikulic points out that "the draft amendments to the LCY Statute represent a great progress in defining the principle of democratic centralism." He says that, in all public discussions as well as in discussions by the commission preparing the draft amendments to the statute, there has been no hesitation regarding the implementation of democratic centralism. He recalls that, in the past and also more recently, there have been "some individuals who argued that the LCY should be organized as a monolithic party of a centralist type, and that it should grow into some kind of a suprarepublican organization.

We have concluded," Mikulic further says, "that this would in fact lead us to a situation in which we would jeopardize the role and responsibility of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists. If these suggestions were adopted, this would also expose us to the danger of alienating the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists from the workers class and its interests, and the interests of the peoples and nationalities living in the republics and provinces. It would thereby provide scope for activities of the nationalist forces, on the one hand, and in fact opening wide the door to strengthening the statist and centralist tendencies in Yugoslavia at the federal, republican and provincial levels and at all levels of social organization on the other. Furthermore, both in the past and now there have been tendencies to make the autonomy of the parts of the LCY and even individuals absolute.

There have also been tendencies to belittle the importance of the LCY ideological-political and organizational unity. However, we have rejected all that without any great efforts because, in fact, all this has been never raised at any official LCY meeting anywhere," Mikulic points out.

Concluding the interview, Budihna asks: "What will the highest top leadership be like? Who will be the one who will replace the institution of the LCY president."

Answering this last question, Mikulic says: "We will retain the present structure of the LCY organs. As a matter of fact, that is what is being proposed. Thus, we will have the Central Committee which will be the highest organ. The congress will be the forum and the Central Committee will be the highest organ which will elect its Presidium as the political executive organ. We have not deliberated the question of who should institutionally replace the LCY president. In view of the fact that such a personage as Tito was the LCY president, it is only the movement, the workers class and the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia who through their work can replace the LCY president. However, the functions that were performed by the LCY president will be mainly taken over by the Central Committee and, on its authority, by the Central Committee Presidium in those activities which the Central Committee transfers to the Presidium."

CUIC REMARKS ON KOSOVO, ALBANIANS IN ARMY

LD151430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1323 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- The moral political state, combat readiness and unity of the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] are very good, Lieutenant General Dane Cuic, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Committee in the JNA has assessed in a talk with journalists published today by the Yugoslav daily BORBA. Cuic said that in the period of a deteriorated international situation, the illness and death of President Tito and attempts at counterrevolution in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Yugoslav People's Army showed maturity and a fast and effective action.

A great consciousness and a feeling of unity, and a sense of belonging to all nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav People's Army particularly expressed in conditions of irredentist provocations in Kosovo. Cuic said that irredentists have tried everything in their power to cause mistrust and conflict in Kosovo between members of the Yugoslav People's Army and the people, but the army never overstepped its authorizations, and often did not even use them.

When Yugoslavia's integrity is involved irredentists should not be persuaded, but completely isolated from the people, Cuic said. We are convinced that the problem of Kosovo can be settled, in the first place, through political means, but we are not giving up compulsory measures if they have to be employed, he added.

Cuic also said that in the period since the emergence of demonstrations in Kosovo and until today, some thousands soldiers of the Albanian nationality have become members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. He added that after hostile actions in Kosovo the majority of the Albanian nationality members in the Yugoslav People's Army behaved very correctly. A small number of Albanians, only, attempted to sabotage, simulate or offer a passive resistance.

Since the emergence of counterrevolutionary activities in Kosovo there was no organized or group hostile work in the Yugoslav People's Army. Last year several illegal cells were exposed, but they were very quickly discovered.

In the recruiting contingent of the Yugoslav People's Army there are between 18 thousand and 20 thousand members of the Albanian nationality.

PROSECUTOR COMMENTS ON KOSOVO POLITICAL TRIALS

LD212208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- Evaluations that the political situation in our country is bad, complex, and even in a crisis, cannot be considered accurate. Apart from the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, as well as activity by Albanian irredentists in other parts of the country, which amount to 65 percent of all political crimes, the situation is good, Federal Public Prosecutor Dr Vuko Goce Gucetic said on the first day of the consultative meeting between the federal, republican and provincial public prosecutors. In nearly all the republics and Vojvodina last year the number of those accused and convicted of political delinquency went down significantly.

The fact that of the 594 people accused of political crimes in 1981, 397 were accused in connection with counterrevolutionary irredentist activity confirms that the prosectors have been making special efforts to eliminate this aspect of hostile activity.

The meeting concluded that the prosecutors in Kosovo had carried out their duty successfully and fought for suitable sentences in the lower level courts. The reasons for inadequate indictments against those inciting Serbs and Montenegrins to move away from the province lie mainly in untimely political assessments of this serious problem.

The meeting heard that the assessments of state and social organs should be listened to, but that when there are elements of force, for instances of people being hounded from their homes, one should not wait for the assessments of forums, but act ahead of them.

The procedure must be similar with political leaders who consciously contribute to creating a difficult political situation. In such instances the prosecutors must act autonomously and responsibly. In the discussion the question was raised of the criminal responsibility of politicians who in Kosovo contributed to creating an unstable situation through their omissions. To date, the politicians who caused serious consequences as a result of mistaken policy have not been prosecuted. If someone is excluded from the Central Committee, but not from the League of Communists, one must assume that there are no grounds for criminal prosecution.

Tomislav Cucurovic, Kosovo public prosecutor, said that the prosecution of irredentists is continuing and that tens of illegal groups have been uncovered which were active both before and after the counterrevolutionary events, including the "Organization of Marxists and Leninists of Kosovo," which was active as early as 1964.

The discussion about the press demonstrated that the prosecutors in assessing each article should respect the view of the forums, but not of individual politicians, regardless of what position they hold. Thus, prosecutors should adopt a decision about the suitability of some article autonomously. According to the federal public prosecutor, our press is free, courageous and nonconformist. However, prosecutors cannot tolerate attacks on the constitutional order, brotherhood and unity and self-management, attacks which hide behind a cloak of democracy.

Similarly, we cannot accept either those attack which allegedly in the name of socialism hinder democratic declarations. Critical coverage of wastefulness, lack of responsibility or the weaknesses of some regulations is not the same as an attack on the system. At the same time, Gucetic added that we need to remember that enemies of the system act secretly and perfidiously, hiding behind a smokescreen of creativity, art, scientific work or poetry.

BELGRADE RADIO COMMENTS ON JOURNALISTS' TASKS

AU171611 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Yesterday in this program, we reported on the work of the general assembly meeting of the Federation of Journalists of Serbia in Arandjelovac. The journalists discussed their role in developing self-management and their efforts and aspirations to perform their task as well and as purposefully as possible. The impression is that they did that under some kind of pressure, and perhaps also with the sense of a need, unfortunately, to defend themselves against some forums and individuals who are increasingly frequently appraising the work of journalists in a manner which is not the best and is not in accord with the level of development of our self-managing relations.

How else is it possible to understand the meetings -- which are authoritative by the place they occupy in society -- to which the participants come with ready-made appraisals of the work of journalists, and about how and to what extent the public information media are fulfilling their social role. Instead, the conclusions should only be made after the discussions about all that, discussions at which, naturally, journalists should be present and in which they should participate.

Delegates of the general assembly meeting of the Federation of Journalists of Serbia refused to accept the practice according to which it is the obligation of some to work publicly, and the right and duty of others to appraise their work. The journalists believe that the times have passed when the accepted concept was that of a division of the participants in the public information system into sources of information, the journalists and information media, those who appraise their work and, finally, the recepients of information. In a self-managing socialist society, that is our society, there is only one complete information system as an integral part of the self-managing society. And this system above all does not reduce the working man and citizen, the man of our self-managing society to a mere recipient of information, but instead invests him with the role and obligation of active work in connection with information and of an authoritative reaction to it.

Information is not just an act of informing, but also an action for developing delegate relations and self-management, implementing the stabilization policy, overcoming the relations in Kosovo and developing nonalignment. If information is all that -- and we are convinced that it is -- then our working man, our citizen also has the right and obligation to evaluate the work of the public information media and the work of journalists who, after all, strongly advocate such evaluations.

It is precisely for this reason that one of the conclusions adopted by the journalists is the obligation of the federation of journalists to intensify its concern for a more thorough social involvement of its members, and for their greater professional security. And what is needed in this connection is an even greater influence of society on the information media, instead of the intentions, manifested here and there, to issue directives to the journalists.

In a free society, no one should be afraid of freedom and democracy in any sphere, including in the sphere of information. It goes without saying that the journalists are against all abuses of freedom and democracy. Perhaps this is also a good opportunity to recall the rule, frequently repeated in the books on the theory of journalism and public communications in general, that the only clear, completely understandable and socially purposeful language of journalism, as a part of the self-managing mass communications, is the language of truth.